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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertise-

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of real estate, or auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Cards of acknowledgment, religious notices, and the like, one insertion, 75 cents per square.

Birth, marriages and deaths, inserted without charge; but all additions to the ordinary announcement, as obituary notices, will be charged at 6 cents per line, no charge being less than 25 cents.

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Job Printing

in its various branches executed with despatch.

F. A. PRATT, Editor & Proprietor

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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

HAPPY OLD AGE.

BY "ERSKINE."

I feel that age has overtaken
My steps on life's descending way,
But time has left no lingering pain,
No shadow of an evil day;
And you, my children, gather near
To smooth and solace my decline,
And I have hope that your career
Will be as blest as mine.

Not all exempt has been my sky
From threatening storm and lowering cloud,
But sunbursts shot from source on high
Have cheered my spirit when it bowed.
Not all without the prickly thorn
Has been my life from first to last;
But springs and flowers, of Mercy born,
Have soothed me as I passed.

And now my mind, all clear and cool—
As I serenely talk or muse—
As tranquil as yon glassy pool
Reflecting Autumn's sunset hues.
Time has not dulled my moral sense,
Nor has it dimmed my mental sight;
No passions weaken my defence,
No doubt and cares affright.

But Retrospection, even yet,
Will lead me through past trodden ways,
And I remember—why forget?
The magic of my early days;
All nature so divinely wrought,
The unrivalled mystery of things,
Awoke me to exalted thought,
And lent my spirit wings.

And I remember how I grew
Up to the sunny noon of youth,
From youth to manhood, till I knew
That love was near akin to truth.
My trials, bravely overcome;
My triumphs, not of purposes vain—
All these, with vague, but pleasant hum,
Still murmur through my brain.

My children, offspring of a tree
Whose head is hoary with decay,
Whose trunk is shaken as may be
Before it falls and fades away—
Receive what faithful men proclaim,
Revere what truthful men proclaim,
And before Heaven and man uphold
The honor of my name.

For me, I have no mortal fear,
No tremblings, as I hurry down;
My way is clear, the end is near,
The goal, the glory, and the crown.
Then shed no bitter tears for me,
As ye consign me to the dust;
Rather rejoice that I shall be
With God, my strength and trust.

For the Mercury.

RACHEL.

BY ELLEN.

"Rachel! run," the mother cries:
"Bring me water from the well."
But the child, in sad surprise,
Wipes the heavy drops that fell;
"Mother, mother, let me stay,
Should the Yankees come to-day."

"Should they come!" the mother smiled,
"Our dear Savior grant they may.
Why, what ails thee, silly child?
Should our mistress go away."
Laughed the mother, low and long,
"We will sing the last new song."

"But," sobbed Rachel, "mistress said,
They would eat us when they came,
And my father would be led
To that land without a name,
And they were so dark and grim,
All our eyesight would grow dim."

Laughed the mother long and low,
Then she stooped and quietly
Whispered "Silly child—we know
When the Yankees come, *we're free*,
No more selling, child, for thee,
No more weeping, child, for me."

Startled, wondering, looked the child,
On her mother's eager eyes,
The new words, so strange and wild,
Long to understand she tries,
Free! it rung upon her ear,
Like sweet music, far but clear.

Marched the soldiers down the road,
Reached the old plantation well,
There a dark girl smiling stood
Offered water in a shell,
As they drank it eagerly
Whispered "Yankees, are we free?"

"Free! poor child," the captain said,
"Yes, go tell your people so,
All the old, dark times have fled,
Plant your corn and let it grow."
Marched the soldiers on their way
Freshened for the battle fray.

Rachel ran adown the street,
Crying "Mother, we are free,"
Old men blessed the herald sweet,
Children shouted in their glee,
Through glad tears the mother smiled;
"Do you fear the Yankees, child?"

UNION AND LIBERTY.

An Ode sung at the celebration of American Independence by the Union & State Rights Party in Charleston, S. C., July 4th, 1831.

Hail! our country's natal morn,
Hail! our spreading kindred born,
Hail! our banner yet untorn,
Waving o'er the free!
While this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall not we their notes prolong,
Hallowed Jubilee!

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest.
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the central mount in band,
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied West!

By our Altars, pure and free,
By our Laws' deep rooted tree,
By the Past's dread memory,
By our WASHINGTON.
By our common parent tongue,
By our hopes, bright, brilliant, young,
By the ties of country, strong—
WE WILL STILL BE ONE.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must ye droop again?
MAKER! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent from THEE?
No! Receive our solemn vow,
While before THY throne we bow,
Ever to maintain, as now,
UNION—LIBERTY!

Selected Tale.

HOME-KEEPING vs. HOUSE-KEEPING.

There are many women who know how to keep a house, but there are but few that know how to keep a HOME. To keep a house may seem a complicated affair, but it is a thing that may be learned; it lies in the region of weight, measure, color, and positive forces of life. To keep a home lies not merely in the sphere of all these, but it takes in the intellectual, the social, the spiritual, the immortal.

I remember in my bachelor days going with my boon companion, Bill Carberry, to look at the house to which he was in a few weeks to introduce his bride. Bill was a gallant, free hearted, open handed fellow, the life of our whole set, and we felt that natural aversion to losing him that bachelor friends would. How could we tell under what strange aspects he might look forth upon us when once he had passed into 'that undiscovered country' of matrimony? But Bill laughed to scorn our apprehensions.

'I'll tell you what, Chris,' he said, as he sprang cheerily up the steps and unlocked the door of his future dwelling, 'do you know what I choose this house for? Because it's a social looking house. Look there, now,' he said, as he ushered me into a pair of parlors,—'look at those long south windows; the sun lies there nearly all day long; see what a capital corner there is for a lounging chair; fancy us, Chris, with our books or our paper, spread out loose and easy, and Sophie gliding in and out like a sunbeam. I'm getting poetical, you see. Then, did you ever see a better, wider, airier dining room? What capital suppers and things we'll have there! the nicest items,—everything free and easy, you know—just what I've always wanted a house for. I tell you, Chris, you and Tom Innis shall have latch-keys just like mine, and there is a capital chamber there at the head of the stairs, so that you will be free to come and go. And here now's the library—fancy this full of books and engravings from the ceiling to the floor, here you shall come just as you please and ask no questions—all the same as if it were your own, you know.'

'And Sophie, what will she say to all this?'

'Why, you know Sophie is a prime friend to both of you, and a capital girl to keep things going. Oh, Sophie'll make a house of this, you may depend.'

A day or two after, Bill dragged me stumbling over boxes and through straw and wrappings to show me the glories of the parlor furniture—with which he seemed pleased as a child with a new toy.

'Look here,' he said; 'see these chairs, garnet colored satin, with a pattern on each; well, the sofa's just like them, and the curtains to match, and the carpets made for the floor with centre-pieces and borders. I never saw anything more magnificent in my life. Sophie's governor furnishes the house, and everything is to be A No. 1, and all that, you see. Messrs. Curtain & Collamore are coming to make the rooms up, and her mother is busy as a bee getting us in in order.'

'Why, Bill,' said I, 'you are going to be lodged like a prince. I hope you'll be able to keep it up; but law business comes in rather slowly at first, old fellow.'

'Well, you know it isn't the way I should furnish, if my capital was the one to cash the bills; but then, you see, Sophie's people do it, and let them—a girl doesn't want to come down out of the style she has always lived in.'

I said nothing, but had an oppressive presentiment that social freedom would expire in that house, crushed under a weight of upholstery.

But there came in due time the wedding and the wedding reception, and we all went to see Bill in his new house, splendidly lighted up and complete from top to toe, and everybody said what a lucky fellow he was; but that was about the end of it, so far as our visiting was concerned. The running in, and dropping in, and keeping latch-keys, and making informal calls, that had been forespoken, seemed about as likely as if Bill had lodged in the Tuileries.

Sophie, who had always been one of our snapping, sparkling, busy sort of girls, began at once to develop her womanhood, and show her principles, and was as different from her former self as your careworn, mousing old cat is from your rollicking, frisky kitten. Not but that Sophie was a good girl. She had a capital heart, a good, true, womanly one, and was very kind, loving and obliging; but still she was one of the desperately pains taking, conscientious sort of women whose very blood, as they grow older, is devoured with anxiety, and she came of a race of women in whom housekeeping was more than an art or a science, it was, so to speak, a religion. Sophie's mother, aunts, and grandmothers for nameless generations back, were known as celebrated housekeepers.—They might have been genuine descendants of that Hollandic town of Broeck, celebrated by Washington Irving, where the cow's tails are kept tied up with unsullied blue ribbons, and the ends of the firewood are painted white. He relates how a celebrated preacher, visiting this town, found it impossible to draw these housewives from their earthly views and employments, until he took to preaching on the neatness of the celestial city, the unsullied crystal of its walls and the polish of its golden pavement, when the faces of all the housewives were set Zionward at once.

Now this solemn and earnest view of housekeeping is onerous enough when a poor girl first enters on the care of a moderately furnished house, where the articles are not too expensive to be reasonably renewed as time and use wear them; but it is infinitely worse when a cataract of splendid furniture is heaped upon her care—when splendid crystals cut into her conscience, and mirrors reflect her duties, and moth and rust stand ever ready to devour and sully in every room and passage-way.

Sophie was solemnly warned and instructed by all the mothers and aunts—she was warned of moths, warned of cockroaches, warned of flies, warned of dust; all the articles of furniture had their covers, made of Holland linen, in which they looked like bodies laid out—even the curtain tassels had each its little shroud—and bundles of recipes and of rites and ceremonies necessary for the preservation and purification and care of these articles were stuffed into the poor girl's head, before as guiltless of cares as the feathers that floated above it.

Poor Bill found very soon that his house and furniture were to be kept at such an ideal point of perfection that he needed another house to live in—for, poor fellow, he found the difference between having a house and a home. It was only a year or two after that my wife and I started our *menage* on very different principles, and Bill would often drop in upon us, wistfully lingering in the cozy arm chair between my writing table and my wife's sofa, and saying with a sigh how confoundedly pleasant things looked there—so pleasant to have a bright, open fire, and geraniums and roses and birds and all that sort of thing, and to dare to stretch one's legs and move without thinking what one was going to hit. 'Sophie is a good girl,' he would say, 'and wants to have everything right, but you see they won't let her. They've given her so many things that have to be kept in lavender, that the poor girl is actually getting thin, and losing her health; and then, you see, there's Aunt Zeruah, she mounts guard at our house, and keeps up such strict police regulations that a fellow can't do a thing. The parlors are splendid, but so lonesome and dismal—not a ray of sunshine, in fact not a ray of light, except when a visitor is calling, and then they open a crack. They're afraid of flies, and yet, dear knows, they keep every looking glass and picture frame muffled to its throat from March to December. I'd like for curiosity to see what a fly would do in our parlors.'

'Well,' said I, 'can't you have some little family sitting room, where you can make yourselves cozy?'

'Not a bit of it. Sophie and Aunt Zeruah have fixed their throne up in our bed room, and there they sit all day long, except at calling hours, and then Sophie dresses herself and comes down. Aunt Zeruah insists upon it that the way is to put the whole house in order, and shut all the blinds, and sit in your bedroom and then, she says, nothing gets out of place; and she tells poor Sophie the most hocus pocus stories about her grandmothers and aunts, who always kept everything in their houses so that they could go and lay their hands on it in the darkest night. I'll bet they could in our house. From end to end it is kept looking as if we had shut it up and gone to Europe—not a book, not a paper, not a glove, or any trace of a human being, in sight. The piano shut tight, the book case shut and locked, the engravings locked up, all the drawers and closets locked. Why, if I want to take a fellow into the library, in the first place it smells like a vault, and I have to unbarricade windows, and unlock and rummage for half an hour before I can get at anything; and I know Aunt Zeruah is standing tiptoe at the door, ready to whip everything back and lock up again. A fellow can't be social, or take any comfort in showing his books and pictures that way. Then there's our great, light dining room, with its sunny south windows. Aunt Zeruah got us out of that early in April, because she said the flies would speck the frescoes and get into the china closet, and we have been eating in a little dingy den, with a window looking out on a back alley, ever since; and Aunt Zeruah says that now the dining room is always in perfect order, and that it is such a care off Sophie's mind that I ought to be willing to eat down cellar to the end of the chapter. Now, if I want to ask a few of our set in sociably to dinner, I can't have them where we eat down cellar—oh, that would never do!—Aunt Zeruah and Sophie's mother and the whole family would think the family honor was ruined and undone. We musn't ask them, unless we open the dining room, and have out all the best china, and get the silver home from the bank; and if we do that, Aunt Zeruah doesn't sleep for a week beforehand, getting ready for it, and for a week after, getting things put away; and then she tells me, that, in Sophie's delicate state, it really is abominable for me to increase her cares, and so I invite fellows to dine with me at Delmonico's and then Sophie cries, and Sophie's mother says it doesn't look respectable for a family man to be dining at public places; but, hang it, a fellow wants a home somewhere!'

My wife soothed the chafed spirit, and spoke comfortably unto him, and told him that he knew there was the old lounging chair always ready for him at our fireside. 'And you know,' she said, 'our things are all so plain that we are never tempted to mount any guard over them; our carpets are nothing, and therefore we let the sun fade them, and live on the sunshine and flowers.'

'That's it,' said Bill, bitterly. 'Carpets fading!—that's Aunt Zeruah's monomania. These women think that the great object of houses is to keep out sunshine.—What a fool I was when I gloated over the prospect of our sunny south windows!—Why, man, there are three distinct sets of fortifications against the sunshine in those windows; first, outside blinds; then, solid, folding, inside shutters; and lastly, heavy, thick, lined damask curtains, which loop quite down to the floor. What's the use of my pictures, I desire to know? They are hung in that room, and it's a regular campaign to get light enough to see what they are.'

'But at all events, you can light them up with gas in the evening.'

'In the evening! Why, do you know my wife never wants to sit there in the evening? She says she has so much sewing to do that she and Aunt Zeruah must sit up in the bedroom, because it wouldn't do to bring work into the parlor. Didn't you know that? Don't you know there mustn't be such a thing as a bit of real work ever seen in a parlor? What if some threads should drop on the carpet? Aunt Zeruah would have to open all the fortifications with candles to find them. No; in the evening the gas is lighted at half-cock, you know; and if I turn it up, and bring in my newspapers and spread about me, and pull down some books to read, I can feel the nervousness through the chamber floor. Aunt Zeruah looks in at eight, and at a quarter past, and at half past, and at nine, and at ten, to see if I am done, so that she may fold up the papers and put a book on them, and to lock up the books in their cases. Nobody ever comes in to spend an evening. They used to try it when we were first married, but I believe the uninhabited appearance of our parlors discouraged them. Everybody has stopped coming now, and Aunt Zeruah says 'it's such a comfort, for now the rooms are always in order. How poor Mrs. Crowfield lives, with her house such a thoroughfare, she is sure she can't see.' Sophie never would have strength for it; but then, to be sure, some folks a'n't as particular as others. Sophie was brought up in a family of very particular housekeepers.'

My wife smiled, with that calm, easy, amused smile that has brightened up her face for so many years.

Bill added, bitterly—

'Of course, I could say that I wished the whole set and system of housekeeping women at the—what's-his-name? because Sophie would have cried for a week, and been utterly forlorn and disconsolate. I know it's not the poor girl's fault; I try sometimes to reason with her; but you can't reason with the whole of your wife's family, to the third and fourth generation, backwards; but I'm sure it's hurting her health, wearing her out. Why, you know Sophie used to be the life of our set; and now she really seems eaten up with care from morning to night, there are so many things in the house that something dreadful is happening to all the while, and the servants we get are so clumsy. Why, when I sit with Sophie and Aunt Zeruah, it's nothing but a constant string of complaints about the girls in the kitchen.—We keep changing our servants all the time, and they break and destroy so now that we are turned out of the use of all things. We not only eat in the basement, but all our pretty table thing are put away and we have all the cracked plates and cracked tumblers and creacked tea cups and old buck-handle knives that can be raised out of chaos. I could use these things and be merry, if I didn't know we had better ones; and I can't help wondering whether there isn't some way that our table could be set to look like a gentleman's table; but Aunt Zeruah says that 'it would cost thousands and what difference does it make as long as nobody sees it but us?' You see, there's no medium in her mind between china and crystal and cracked earthen ware. Well, I'm wondering how all these laws of the Medes and Persians are going to work when the children came along. I'm in hopes the children will soften off the old folks, and make the house more habitable.'

Well, children did come, a good many of them, in time. There was Tom, a broad-shouldered, chubby-cheeked, active, hilarious son of mischief, born in the very image of his father; and there was Charlie, and Jim, and Louisa and Sophie, the second, and Frank—and a brighter, better, more joy-giving household, as far as temperament and nature were concerned, never existed.

But their whole childhood, was a long battle, children versus furniture, and furniture always carried the day. The first step of the housekeeping power was to choose the least agreeable and least available room in the house for the children's nursery, and to fit it up with all the old, cracked, ricketty furniture a neighboring auction shop could afford, and then to keep them in it. Now everybody knows that to bring up children to be upright, true, generous, and religious, needs so much discipline, so much restraint and correction, and so many rules and regulations, that it is all that the parents can carry out, and all the children can bear. There is only a certain amount of the vital force for parents or children to use in this business of education, and one must choose what it shall be used for. The Aunt Zeruah faction to use it for keeping the house and furniture, and the children's education proceeded accordingly. The rules of right and wrong of which they heard most frequently were all of this sort:—Naughty children were those who went up the front stairs, or sat on the best sofa, or fingered any of the books in the library, or got out one of the best teacups, or drank out of a cut glass goblet.

Why did they ever want to do it? If there ever is a forbidden fruit in an Eden, will not our young Adams and Eves risk soul and body to find out how it tastes?—Little Tom, the oldest boy, had the courage and enterprise and perseverance of a Captain Parry or Dr. Kane, and he used them all in voyages of discovery to forbidden grounds. He stole Aunt Zeruah's keys, unlocked her cupboard and closets, saw, handled, and tasted everything for himself, and gloried in his sins.

As for my friend Bill, from being the pleasantest and most genial of fellows, he became a morose, misanthropic man. Dr. Franklin has a significant proverb—'Silks and Satins put out the kitchen fire.' Silks and Satins—meaning by them the luxuries of housekeeping—often put out not only the parlor fire, but that more sacred flame, the fire of domestic love. It is the greatest possible misery to a man and to his children to be homeless; and many a man has a splendid house but no home.

'Papa,' said Jennie, 'you ought to write and tell what are your ideas of keeping a home.'

'Girls, you have only to think how your mother has brought you up.'

Multum in Parvo.

Original and selected, prepared for the *Mercury*.

Conundrums.—Why was Robert Bruce like a liberal theatrical manager when he produced the great English tragedy of Bannockburn? Because he gave his enemies *pit* accommodation without *charging* them and let his countrymen go Scot free.

An Irishman being informed that it was the intention of the government to call out the militia, made the following reply:—'I'm *hanged* if I care when I'm *drawn*, or when I'm *quartered*.'

The following is a toast given at a party of bachelors:—*Women*: The morning star of infancy, the day-star of manhood, the evening star of age. Bless our stars! May we always bask in their skyey influence till we are shy-high.

A Frenchman built a four-story house adjoining his Dutch neighbor's two-story house. Being on the roof of their respective houses one day, the one on the lower house cried out to the other, 'What for you build so high tare?' To which the Frenchman replied, 'De ground bees very cheap up here.'

The number of languages spoken is about 4,064.

The number of men is about equal the number of women.

The average of human life is about 33 years.

One-quarter of the human family die before the age of 7. One-half before the age of 17.

To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years. To every 100 only six reach 75 years, and not more than one in 500 will reach 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33, 333,333 die every year; 91,824 die every day; 7,780 every hour, and 60 per minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married live longer than the single; and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 76 to 100. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in Spring are generally more robust than others. Births are more frequent by night than by day.

Number of men capable of bearing arms is one-fourth the population.

First class in Oriental philosophy will stand up. Tibbets, what is life? Life consists of money, a horse and a fashionable wife.—Good. Next; what is death? A paymaster who settles everybody's debts, and gives them tombstones as receipts in full of all demands. What is poverty? The reward of merit Genius generally receives from a discriminating public. What is religion? Doing unto others just as you please, without allowing them a return of the compliment. What is fame? A six line puff in a newspaper, while living, and your fortune to your enemies when dead.

'Did you present your account to the defendant?' inquired a lawyer of his clerk.

'I did, sir.'

'What did he say, sir?'

'He told me to go to the devil, sir.'

'Well, and what did you do after that?'

'Why, then I came to you.'

Great age this we live in. People don't laugh now-a-days—they indulge in merriment; they don't walk—they promenade; they never eat any food—they masticate it; nobody has a tooth pulled out—it is extracted; young men do not go courting girls—they pay young ladies attention; it is vulgar to visit any one—you must only make a call; of course you would not think of going to bed—you retire to rest; nor would you build a house—you would erect it.

There is an oyster-shell owned by the University of Leyden, which weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. The oyster was swallowed whole by a Dutch girl.

An Irishman caught a hornet in his hand, but dropped it and exclaimed, 'Be jabers! what kind of teeth do your birds have in Amerika?'

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT to enable guardians and committees of lunatics, appointed in the several States, to act within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person, appointed the committee of a lunatic, or the guardian of a minor or lunatic, by the proper authority in any State or Territory of the United States, to institute and prosecute to final judgment any suit or action in the courts of the District of Columbia as he might have done if his authority as such guardian or committee had been derived from the proper tribunals of said District; and such committee or guardian may in the same manner collect and receive any sum of money due to such lunatic or minor, and may by deed, duly executed, release and convey to any party entitled to the same, whether by purchase or otherwise, any lands or estates situated in the District of Columbia, the property of such lunatic or minor, or to or upon which such lunatic or minor may have a claim or mortgage, in the same manner as he might have done if his authority had been derived from the tribunals of said District: Provided, That such committee or guardian, before making any conveyance of real estate or release of claim, or mortgage thereon, shall file in the Orphans' Court of District the official certificate of the judge of the court from which such committee or guardian derived his appointment, that he has given a sufficient bond to account to the minor or lunatic for all sums of money received by virtue of the authority conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all payments heretofore made within the District of Columbia to the committee or guardian of a lunatic or the guardian of a minor duly appointed at the domicile of the lunatic or minor out of the District of Columbia, in the United States, shall be good and sufficient: Provided, That said guardian or committee shall file in the Orphans' Court in said District the official certificate of the judge of the court from which such committee or guardian derived his appointment, that he has given sufficient bond to account to the minor or lunatic for all payments so made: And provided further, That in all cases the evidence of the appointment and authority of such committee or guardian shall be first recorded in the office of the Orphans' Court of said District.

Approved, March 16, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT to apportion the expenses of the Levy Court of the county of Washington upon the basis of population.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the corporate authorities of the city of Washington, the corporate authorities of the city of Georgetown, and the county authorities of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall contribute to the expenses of the levy court of the county of Washington, incurred on account of the Orphans' Court, the ever hereafter imposed by law, in the following proportions, to wit; the city of Washington twelve fifteenths, the city of Georgetown two-fifteenths, and the county of Washington one-fifteenth of said expenses.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 8, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT to authorize the enrolment and license of the steam tugs B. F. Davidson and W. K. Muir.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to grant the enrolment and license of the steam tugs B. F. Davidson and W. K. Muir, now owned by William Porter and William Lurkins, of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, upon such terms, not inconsistent with law, as to him shall seem just and proper.

Approved, March 8, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be are hereby appropriated, for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six:

For transportation of the mails (inland,) seven million eight hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars.

For foreign mail transportation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, three million one hundred thousand dollars.

For clerks for post offices, one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

For payments to letter-carriers, six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

For twine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For office stamps, five thousand dollars.

For letter balances, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For office furniture, two thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, ninety thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars.

For mail bags, sixty thousand dollars.

For mail locks and keys, ten thousand dollars.

For payment of balances due to foreign countries, two hundred thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous payments, two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations of this act, then the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Approved, March 16, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT in addition to an act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the franking privilege of the President and the Vice President of the United States shall extend to and cover all mail-matter sent from or directed to either of them.

Approved, March 16, 1864.

He that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1864.

War and diplomacy appear likely to occupy the public mind in Europe in the future, as they have done in the past, without conferring any benefit upon the nations at all commensurate with the pretended importance of either. But, whenever a war is of a description admitting the use of diplomacy, the fact that an adjustment of controversies is at any time attempted by moral means and not simply by the application of force, may well be considered a circumstance in favor of peace and of the superior civilization of later times. Some at least of the great powers of Europe manifest a real reluctance to joining in a general war either for or against the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg to Schleswig Holstein. And it is well, as perhaps they have learned by sad experience, that they should hesitate to take the responsibility of involving a whole quarter of the world in one of the most awful calamities—so certain to be felt in the nature of its ravages, and so uncertain of relief in or after the period of its duration.

The British Kingdom has learned this lesson, and others can read in the marks on the body of that nation and never to be effaced while that body shall remain under a responsible organization—and responsible for the past as well as the future welfare of British subjects. This lesson must have weighed upon the minds of the British Cabinet, when it was determined that the result of a Conference should be immediately obtained, and that an armistice acceptable to all parties would probably be the result. The supposition that the call for a Conference was a mere artifice to gain time, is too uncharitable to be reasonably entertained; because much better motives are sufficiently apparent to account for the proceeding. The British Cabinet undoubtedly had found hopes of success; and that the difficulties which have already led to many serious encounters on land and water and which appear to be still threatening to involve all Europe in a general conflict, might happily be settled by some better means than the blind arbitrament of the sword.

The announcement was made in Vienna on the 23d, that a Conference as purposed by England without any specific basis had been accepted by Austria and Prussia, and would be immediately held. This acceptance, it seems, could not be declined by those powers consistently with the national character which neither is willing to forfeit. To support a decent standing before the world, it was necessary that war and diplomacy should go hand in hand; and that Austria and Prussia even, absolute as those governments claim to be, should be as ready to negotiate as they have been to fight. And more than that, it was announced at the same time and place, under the auspices of the *Hapsburgs*, that the territorial integrity of the Danish monarchy, under the present dynasty, would be maintained—and thus admitting that the whole cause of the present war in that quarter is a question of right, and also showing that the most arbitrary governments in Europe do not feel at liberty to trust their reputation to the assertion of the principle that might makes right. And, in this point of view it would seem, that Austria and Prussia can find the war they are waging only useful in repressing the smaller members of the German Confederation, and in making experiments to prove the excellence of their artillery.

[illegible] ly to interest other nations anywhere, as the critical situation of the little monarchy of Denmark so much in danger of being victimized by mere acts of violence and bloodshed. That State may have claimed to hold too much in its grasp; though it appears that nothing was claimed which was not guaranteed to the present dynasty by a general convention of European States. And Denmark is now understood to be willing to accept the proposed Conference, as soon as such an act can be fully performed without too much humiliation. The king has declared to the Rigsdag, that he is ready to do anything for the sake of peace, that is, anything which can be reasonably demanded. On their side also the Danes appear to be conscious that they are acting in the presence of Europe and of the world. Who will decide such a controversy? NAPOLEON yet refuses to encourage the claims of the Duke of Augustenberg, though he is said to profess the most pacific intentions toward Germany.—Intentions however, in diplomatic language, are to be understood in a temporary sense.—And still the general impression seems to be, that a great war in Europe will not be prevented.

A new subject for discussion in the journals has been occupying many of them this week; not indeed the "Monroe doctrine," by itself considered, for that has been commented upon through channels of communication for more than a quarter of a century and with various opinions, some for and others against the soundness of such a policy; but the novelty of the subject alluded to as now under discussion, arises from the action of the House of Representatives in Wathington in unanimously passing a resolution re-affirming the policy and principles of the "Monroe doctrine."—This may be regarded as something of a wonder on many accounts, and not more perhaps for any other reason than for the fact that the resolution was adopted by the House with entire unanimity. Has the day dawned when men shall be rather inclined to agree than to differ in opinion, and when disintegration shall begin to be counteracted by devotion to the common good of society and of the American Union? Or is there something in the principle avowed so potent in its charm, that even the madness of party spirit cannot muster courage enough to resist its authority? Some attempt to explain the mystery attending this proceeding by calling it an electioneering movement, one party as well as another fearing to take the responsibility of opposing the resolution on the floor of the House. But if this is the case, the truth of the theory will undergo another test when the resolution shall come before the Federal Senate for concurrence. The situation of our foreign relations is supposed to be better known to that body, and the expediency of such a declaration by Congress, at the present time will be likely to receive a careful consideration in that peculiar branch of the government. Something besides the abstract propriety of the doctrine may attract the attention of Senators and influence their final action upon this startling resolution. The present situation of the American States may appear to them in a new light and lead them to adopt such measures as will soonest and best restore to the whole country that undivided strength which has unfortunately been lost, and which is no longer respected by foreign powers.

Lieut. Colonel SAMUEL B. M. READ, has been assigned to the command of the Second regiment R. I. Volunteers, by the Secretary of War.

THE STATE ELECTION on Wednesday was contested, probably as closely as any previous one in this State, but there was, from all accounts, a disposition to conduct it on more honorable terms than has been habitual for several years past. We hear but very slight accusation of money being expended for the purchase of votes, and on this account it was probably a fairly contested election. The number of votes polled in the State is about 18,000, which is 700 less than were cast last year, and 4,000 less than in 1861. The election has resulted in the re-election of JAMES Y. SMITH and the other gentlemen on the Union National Ticket, but by a very small majority, probably not more than 100, while last year his majority was 3,311. His strongest opponent was Col. GEORGE H. BROWNE, a Democrat, but one of the most loyal and popular men in the State. Gov. SMITH falls short of his last year's vote 2093. Mr. BROWNE lacks 235 of Mr. COZZENS' vote of last year; and AMOS C. BARSTOW comes in between with 1329 votes and scattering 48.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

	Smith.	Barstow.	Browne.	Scat.
Newport,	514	143	483	3
Portsmouth,	164	13	112	
Middletown,	87	26	61	
Jamestown,	10	15	31	
Little Compton,	171	2	26	
Tiverton,	163		130	
New Shoreham,	000	90	00	
	1109	199	843	3

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

	Smith.	Barstow.	Browne.	Scat.
Providence,	2314	831	1602	34
North Providence,	531	32	648	
Smithfield,	566	8	389	8
Cumberland,	390	5	248	1
Cranston,	151	22	404	
Johnston,	110	14	181	
Scituate,	236	20	360	
Foster,	180	6	126	1
Glocester,	110		234	
Burrillville,	261	2	181	
Pawtucket,	223		109	
East Providence,	88	10	45	
	5160	950	4518	44

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Smith.	Barstow.	Browne.	Scat.
North Kingstown,	169	8	266	
South Kingstown,	249	13	196	
Exeter,	81	11	80	
Richmond,	136	5	83	
Charlestown,	61	1	64	
Westerly,	297	6	128	
Hopkinton,	196	11	32	
	1189	55	849	

KENT COUNTY.

	Smith.	Barstow.	Browne.	Scat.
Warwick,	307	38	488	
East Greenwich,	104	7	122	
West Greenwich,	73	40	13	
Coventry,	245	26	185	1
	729	111	808	1

BRISTOL COUNTY.

	Smith.	Barstow.	Browne.	Scat.
Bristol,	287	4	102	
Warren,	206	0	138	
Barrington,	75	10	44	
	568	14	284	

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

	Smith.	Barstow.	Browne.	Scat.
Newport County,	1109	199	843	3
Providence County,	5160	950	4518	44
Washington county,	1189	55	849	
Kent County,	729	111	808	1
Bristol County,	568	14	284	
	8755	1329	7302	48

The contest for members of the General Assembly has resulted in the election of 14 new members to the Senate, and 33 to the House. But as party lines are so broken up, and every one elected supposed to be loyal, no effort is made to classify them. The question which seemed to govern the election—who shall be U. S. Senator?—cannot be answered before the time arrives to take the vote in Grand Committee, as both parties are confident of a favorable majority. Newport County sends a full delegation who will declare HENRY B. ANTHONY their first choice, and we have no doubt of his re-election.

The following are the returns. An asterisk (*) is affixed to the names of the new members.

Senate.

Newport—Pardon W. Stevens.
Middletown—William B. Howland.*
Portsmouth—Borden Chase.*
Little Compton—Benjamin Seabury.*
Tiverton—Gideon H. Durfee.*
Jamestown—Frederick N. Cottrell.*
New Shoreham—
Providence—No election.
North Providence—Lewis Fairbrother.*
Smithfield—Bradbury C. Hill.
Cumberland—Lyman A. Cook.
Cranston—Joseph W. Sweet.
Johnston—Laban C. Wade.*
Scituate—Abner W. Peckham.
Foster—No election. Job W. Hill holds over.
Glocester—Lafayette Reynolds.
Burrillville—Job S. Steere.*
Pawtucket—Samuel Shove.
East Providence—Francis Armington.*
North Kingstown—John E. Slocum.
South Kingstown—Stephen S. Fiske.
Exeter—Anson Greene.*
Charlestown—John W. Money.*
Richmond—No election.
Hopkinton—Thomas T. Barber.*
Westerly—James M. Pendleton.
Warwick—Jonathan Brayton.
East Greenwich—Samuel W. Pierce.*
Coventry—Thomas A. Whitman.
West Greenwich—Edwin W. Hopkins.*
Bristol—Samuel W. Church.
Warren—William B. Lawton.
Barrington—Allen C. Matthewson.

Representatives.

Newport—Benjamin Finch, George G. King,* Benjamin J. Tilley, William P. Sheffield, James Atkinson.*
Portsmouth—Asa B. Anthony.*
Middletown—Abraham Peckham.*
Little Compton—Oliver C. Brownell.*
Tiverton—Cyrenus Bliss.*
Jamestown—Thomas C. Watson.
New Shoreham—
Providence—No election.
North Providence—Lemuel M. E. Stone,* Albert W. Carpenter,* Herbert E. Dodge,* Jesse Metcalf,* Ralph P. Devereaux.*
East Providence—Henry Ide.*
Smithfield—Joseph Olney, Stafford W. Razee, George W. Holt,* Anthony Steere,* Lyman A. Taft,* Daniel Sayles.*
Cumberland—Ellis L. Blake, Edmund N. Clark, Daniel B. Pond,* William M. Rawson.*
Cranston—Amasa Sprague,* Alfred Willard, Henry G. Tucker.*
Johnston—Emor J. Angell,* Alfred A. Williams.*
Pawtucket—William W. Blodgett.
Scituate—Olney H. Austin, John S. Fiske.
Foster—Jefferson S. Howard.*
Glocester—George L. Owen.*
Burrillville—Smith R. Arnold, Jas. E. France.*
North Kingstown—Cyrus H. Morse.*
South Kingstown—Thomas G. Hazard,* Geo. W. Sheldon.
Exeter—Christopher A. Hall.*
Richmond—No election.
Charlestown—Hazard A. Burdick, 2d.*
Hopkinton—Thomas M. Clarke.*
Westerly—Rowse Babcock, John E. Weeden.
Warwick—Stephen Harris, Henry D. Brown, James Waterhouse,* William Butler.*
Coventry—David S. Harris, Henry E. Waterman.
East Greenwich—John C. Ellis.*
West Greenwich—Vernon Weaver.*
Bristol—Joseph M. Blake, James D'Wolf Perry.
Warren—No election. Asa M. Gammell holds over.
Barrington—Benjamin F. Browne.

We are glad to learn that Lieut. C. W. TURNER, formerly of Second Cavalry has received the appointment of 1st Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry. He has had much experience and will be found an efficient officer.

JOSEPH F. BROWNE, of Tiverton, has been appointed an ensign in the Navy, and ordered to report for duty on board the U. S. Receiving Ship [illegible], at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The election of Wednesday resulted in this county as we predicted, the tickets elected being the ones nominated by those who were friendly to Senator ANTHONY and opposed to conducting political campaigns by characterizing gentlemen as villains. In this city the vote was 123 more than last year, Mr. SHEFFIELD'S majority being 210, while Mr. WEAVER'S majority the previous year was but 121. The following is the result as declared by the Board of Aldermen:—

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
SENATOR,						
P. W. Stevens,	169	145	126	169	113	722
W. S. Cranston,	49	112	92	78	102	433
Scattering,			4	2	6	12
						1167

Majority for Pardon W. Stevens, 277.

1st REPRESENTATIVE,	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
B. Finch,	166	131	120	169	117	703
C. Hunter,	50	112	94	77	104	437
Scattering,	1		8	2	3	14
						1154

Majority for Benjamin Finch, 252.

2d REPRESENTATIVE,	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
G. G. King,	167	131	123	166	119	706
E. Tweedy,	50	112	95	82	102	441
Scattering,			3		2	5
						1152

Majority for George G. King, 260.

3d REPRESENTATIVE,	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
B. J. Tilley,	163	129	124	169	119	702
J. T. Bush,	55	118	94	81	105	453
Scattering,	2		4	2		8
						1163

Majority for Benjamin J. Tilley, 241.

4th REPRESENTATIVE,	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
W. P. Sheffield,	162	120	116	149	116	663
J. N. A. Griswold,	50	113	98	80	103	444
Scattering,	1		6	2		9
						1116

Majority for William P. Sheffield, 219.

5th REPRESENTATIVE,	1	2	3	4	5	Wh. No.
J. Atkinson,	163	128	126	169	120	706
R. R. Hazard, jr.	52	113	94	77	100	436
Scattering,		1	1	1		3
						1145

Majority for James Atkinson, 267.

The English journals, notwithstanding the stormy and lowering atmosphere of matters at home and nearer home, continue to find time to speculate according to their custom upon American affairs. And if our public opinion should not be too much affected by their views, it may be useful to know what is thought of us on the other side of the water, whether favorable or unfavorable to our cause. And it may as well be admitted that the leading English journalists are careful observers of the progress of events in their general bearings at least, if they are not strictly impartial in the statement of their convictions, or not entirely free from amusing errors. And the London *Times* may be given as an example perhaps of this kind of criticism. In a late editorial of that journal, notice appears to be given to Americans, that it is supposed they understand by this time that they have nothing to hope or fear from any intervention of European powers leading to a pacific settlement of their internal dissensions; and to whatever end their present civil war shall finally be brought, it will be the work of their own heads and hands in all things which may be left to human direction and toil. But no encouraging account is given of the progress made by the North during the last two years; since that progress has only demonstrated most clearly that the contest is to continue without any assignable limit. And as to the approaching campaigns, the *Times* calculates the chances of success almost as promising for one side as for the other. But the [illegible] count much less favorable to the North. The last news from America appears to have given the English editor an impression that the Federal fleets had ceased to accomplish important results, and that the Federal armies had ceased to advance and capture their enemies. But he had read the rumor that Gen. GRANT was about to assume the direction of military affairs, and presumes that he will make important changes especially in the grand army of the Potomac and in the neighborhood of Washington—which, according to the *Post* is supposed to be again in danger.

Our citizens learned with sadness on Thursday of the sudden death of Mr. DAVID BEATTIE, which was occasioned by his falling under the wheels of a train of cars on the Old Colony and Newport Railway. From the information we can gather, he was returning home on a gravel train from Portsmouth and was sitting on the rear part of one of the cars. After passing Portsmouth Grove the engineer gave the signal to break-up and the sudden movement threw him backward and across the track when three loaded cars passed over his body, cutting and mangling it awfully and causing instant death. Mr. BEATTIE was 32 years of age, of kind disposition and exemplary character. He spent several years in successful mining in California but more recently kept a store corner of Thames street and Banisters wharf. At the time of his death he was making arrangements for repairing the railroad bridge across the east river. He leaves a wife and one child, a mother and three brothers, to mourn his sudden death.

At the annual Town Meeting in Jamestown, holden on Wednesday last, the following officers were elected:—

Moderator—Frederick N. Cottrell.
Town Clerk—John E. Watson.
Town Council—John J. Watson, John W. Potter, and Peleg C. Carr.
Town Sergeant—Job W. Hazard.
Town Treasurer—Edward N. Hammond.
Collector of Taxes—John E. Hammond.
Overseer of the Poor—Job W. Hazard.
Assessors of Taxes—Elijah Anthony, John W. Potter, and John E. Watson.
Wardens of the Peace—John E. Watson, John W. Potter, and John J. Watson.
School Committee—Peleg C. Carr, Frederick N. Cottrell, and Andrew J. Cory.

It was voted that a tax of $1,000 be assessed and paid into the treasury on or before the 10th day of August next, and that $300 be appropriated for highways and $35 for school purposes.

A committee was appointed to purchase the Cavalry barracks, provided they were sold during the year, for the purpose of erecting a Town House.

The Battalion of Third Cavalry which sailed last week from Connecticut for New Orleans was under command of Lieut. Col. PARKHURST and the following officers accompanied the troops: Major E. C. Burt, Q. M. Stafford Mowry, Capt. C. H. Gordon, Co. E, Lt. E. A. Thomas, Co. E, Capt. L. Scott, Co. F, Lt. E. A. Burchard, Co. F, Capt. James, Co. L, Lt. McCall, Co. L, Lt. Riley, Co. L, Lt. James McGill, to command Co. A, Capt. H. S. Benjamin, to command Co. K, formerly Lieut. in Co. E, Thomas Glover appointed 2d Lieut. in Co. K and Rufus Livermore 2d Lieut. in Co. K.

Messrs. PRENTICE & COVELL have purchased four acres of the Shaw land on Bliss' road, Middletown, where they are to commence at once the erection of a Laundry. It seems to be an odd location, but the time may arrive when that will be within the business portion of Newport. Who can tell?

The condition of the poor "freedmen" continues to receive some attention in the public journals, and more particularly in those devoted to the welfare of that large and encreasing class of our American population. But it is evident that the importance of caring for the "freedmen" has not been appreciated by the public while so much engrossed in the great struggle which is believed to have set so many free from their former condition. The press was not altogether in fault upon this subject in not giving notice in advance of the trouble and suffering which would follow a sudden and unsystematized emancipation. But that warning was not sufficient to produce the necessary preparation for so great a change in the circumstances of all concerned in the enterprise.—And now, in the midst of this mighty contest, how can that be done which would perhaps be attended with insuperable difficulties even in a time of peace and tranquility? But some are supposed to say: "Oh, let the thing settle itself. Let the freedman go to work and learn the duties of a freeman and so find his place in the social economy as he goes along." Such a policy is not suited, it will be seen at once, to the present dependent circumstances of the multitudes of this class, now on hand, for whom the government has so laudably exerted itself to provide. The able bodied men have been taken into service as soldiers in many instances, but what will become of the women and children and men unable to work? They have not the habits of taking care of themselves, even if they are otherwise qualified. And as the number encreases, how will the means of providing for all be encreased in proportion? These difficulties are most appalling in their magnitude. The banks of the Mississippi are already, it appears, lined with rude cabins presenting a shocking spectacle of destitution and sickness. Many are reported as daily falling victims to destitution, it being almost impossible, if not entirely out of the question, that the Government should supply them with what they absolutely need for the preservation of life. Their supplies too are often plundered by rebel raids, and plantations are abandoned under a sense of general insecurity.

At the annual meeting held in Middletown on Wednesday last, the following town officers were elected:—

Moderator—John Peckham.
Town Clerk—Joshua Coggeshall.
Town Council—Daniel Chase, Jas. M. Smith, Issac Barker, Charles H. Hazard, Hiram Barker.
Treasurer—Felix A. Peckham.
Sergeant—Gardner T. Slocum.
School Committee—John Gould, Thomas B. Buffam, E. Truman Peckham, Joseph C. Dennis, Daniel B. Smith.
Assessors of Taxes—Felix A. Peckham, Geo. A. Brown, David Smith, Paul Barker, James M. Smith.
Collector of Taxes—William Smith.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to procure suitable lands for a public cemetery.

A tax of $5 75 on each thousand dollars was ordered to be assessed, and $500 was appropriated for public schools and $1,200 for repairs of roads.

At the annual meeting held in Portsmouth, on Wednesday last, the following town officers were elected:—

Moderator—Edward Coggeshall.
Town Clerk—Philip B. Chase.
Town Council—John Manchester, Abraham C. Coggeshall, Albert G. Cook, Benjamin Tallman, Joseph B. Cory.
Justices of the Peace—John Tallman, Joseph Thomas, Richard Sherman, John Bowler.
School Committee—Joseph E. Macomber, Joseph Coggeshall, [illegible] Borden Lawton, James S. Chase, John Dimon.
Collector of Taxes—Jonathan A. Sisson.
Town Treasurer—Benjamin Hall.
Town Sergeant—Asa B. Anthony.

It was voted to assess a tax of $3.50 on each thousand dollars taxable property, and a highway tax of $1,000, and to appropriate $400 for the support of Public Schools.

NAVAL.—Paymaster Charles W. Abbot is ordered to the Naval Academy, vice Paymaster H. M. Hieskill detached, and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, as Fleet Paymaster.

Third Assistant Engineer Richard D. Dodge is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander P. C. Johnson is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Acting Ensign John B. F. Smith is detached from the *Potomska*, and ordered to the ———, now at Providence nearly ready for sea.

LLOYD MINTURN, Esq., of Waterloo, N. Y., formerly of this city, raised and sold last year three heifers, weighing in the aggregate, three thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds, which were sold for five cents per pound live weight, amounting to one hundred and ninety eight dollars. The heaviest one weighed fourteen hundred and thirty pounds.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Capt. Thomas King, of this city, has purchased the Fowler farm on Jamestown, containing sixty acres, for $2100.

Mr. George Hull of Jamestown, has purchased the Rodman farm on Jamestown, containing sixty acres, for $1700.

Another quiet week in military affairs. The first movements of the Spring campaign are expected in Virginia, but correspondents with the Potomac Army express the belief that nothing will be done for several weeks yet.

A notice in our advertising columns announces that the next term of the Rhode Island State Normal School will commence on the 26th inst.

A portion of Fall River was brought down by railroad Thursday, it being the Union Block of that city, which is to be added to the Aquidneck House of this city.

By the Cahawba we have New Orleans dates to the 24th ult. Franklin, La., has been evacuated by our forces, and the Government stores there removed to Brashear City. Some Rebel guerrillas at Provost Landrus, on the Teche, recently fired into one of our gunboats, but fled, after a well directed discharge of grape.—A party was landed, who burned the buildings in the place. Gen. Franklin's column has passed through Opelousas. Gen. Banks has issued an order establishing a bureau for the instruction of freedmen. The *Era* says of the fight at Nachitoches: On the 21st a force under command of Gen. Mower made a reconnoissance as far up Red River as Nachitoches, where they met the enemy in considerable numbers. The Union troops flanked the Rebels and captured four guns with their caissons and 200 prisoners. Nachitoches is on Red River, about 60 or 70 miles in an air line above Alexandria, and is a place of considerable importance in that section of the State. Refugees recently from Nachitoches state that a very large quantity of cotton still remains on the plantations near that place, and there can be little doubt but that this will now fall into the hands of our troops. Another account says: An engagement took place on the 21st about 21 miles beyond Alexandria, on the Bayou Rapides. It resulted in the capture of 250 prisoners from the enemy, four pieces of artillery with caissons, and a large number of horses and mules. The only casualty reported on our side is that Col. Horace B. Sargent was wounded in the leg severely but not dangerously. The forces engaged were a portion of the infantry of Gen. Smith's command and a part of the cavalry of Gen. Lee. [illegible] prisoners have arrived at New Orleans. [illegible] officers among them.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY which was commenced last week is continued by our able correspondent:—

The 1st of November was ushered in at Boston by a doleful tolling of all the bells in town; shops and stores were shut up, and stuffed effigies of obnoxious characters were duly burned with marks of indignity. At Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, on the same day, *Liberty* was carried to her grave in an ornamental coffin, with minute-guns and an eloquent funeral oration. These demonstrations were in all cases contrived by gentlemen of position and influence, who purposely encouraged such exciting spectacles as a mode of rousing the passions of the people, and covering the act and its promoters with ridicule and hatred.

In this state of public feeling, the stamps arrived. As nobody dared to distribute or to use them, the governors of the colonies took charge of the precious cargoes, and either lodged them in government stores, or, what was still safer, stowed them away in the English ships of war. In New York, notwithstanding every precaution, the people got hold of ten boxes of them, which they publicly burned amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

What was still more contumacious than even this, the law courts continued to decide causes, though clear against the 'law,' without stamped forms; vessels sailed without stamped bills of lading; the proprietors of newspapers had the audacity to issue their broad sheets without the royal symbol, and even found readers not a few. All this, however, was but a small part of the machinery contrived at the Congress of October. The chief weapon of the Colonists was their *non-importation agreement*.

There were many difficulties in the way of this movement. The colonists had been accustomed to all the comforts that the best artisans in Britain could supply them with; and could afford to pay for them. They were not urged to such a step either by scarcity of money, or by the necessity of keeping their produce at home to feed their own people, or by any particular anxiety to establish home manufactures. They had no tradesmen out of employment, nor bankrupt shopkeepers, nor starving peasantry.—They were going to subject themselves to personal inconvenience, to use homely clothing and use domestic utensils, out of pure public spirit, and in order to resist the merely constitutional grievance of a trifling tax.

Accordingly they began to make cloth in every colony, both of wool and cotton. Large quantities of coarse stuffs were brought to market, and although they were both dearer and worse than English goods, they were cheerfully worn by rich and poor. In order that they might have plenty of wool, they agreed to eat no lambs. Foreign luxuries were unreservedly laid aside; and as the associations for this purpose were wide-spread, powerful and determined, it was not very safe for any to set them at defiance, and appear in English fabrics. In short, a good deal of intimidation, as in every such case, had to be employed; and the minority were forced to be patriotic, whether they wished it or not. Political Economy was not yet known, (by name,) at that time, else there would inevitably have been much philosophic reasoning and enlightened ridicule directed against the non-importation system, as being directly at variance with the great and solemn doctrines of 'Free Trade,' and 'Supply and Demand.' However, the Americans did the best thing they could think of in those ignorant ages, and awaited the result.

The result was very satisfactory. The North and West of England soon began to wish there had been no Stamp Act passed. Many factories were shut up, many mill owners made bankrupt, thousands of working people thrown out of employment. Petitions from Lancashire and Yorkshire began to pour into both houses of Parliament, praying for the repeal of the tax, and the restoration of such good customers; and on the 18th of March in the following year, the StampAct *was repealed*.

This was the first collision between the British Government and the American colonists; and such was the joy of the latter at their speedy success, that they instantly broke up all the non-importation associations, and sent more liberal orders to England than ever before.—Their non-intercourse was merely a political engine, no way necessary to enable them to live; so that on the whole they were very glad to have done with it.

But the English Parliament had no thought of giving up the claim to tax the colonies. The stamp duty was taken off because it produced 'inconvenience;' and along with the repeal was passed a declaratory statute, enacting that Parliament had, and of right ought to have, power to bind the colonies *in all cases whatsoever*. A power which the colonists were determined to resist whenever an attempt should be made to exercise it.

They were soon tested. The very next year (1767) the English Parliament, availing itself of the distinction made in America between direct taxes and import duties, enacted that certain duties should be levied on all glass, paper, white lead, painter's colors, and tea. Parliament hoped that the robbery in this shape would be submitted to, as a mere trade regulation—such as all mother countries make for their colonies. But the Americans, by this time, knew better, and would submit to robbery in no shape.—They had come to perceive that, after all, there was no distinction whatsoever: in either case the property was 'given and granted' by other persons without their consent.

At once recourse was had again to non-importation agreements. Home manufactures (which had been *created* by the Stamp Tax) were revived by the new duties. More determination and unity of purpose were shown than ever; and a good deal of 'sedition' began to be spoken and written. Moreover, there appeared a dangerous kind of organization (dangerous to tea duties) which originated in Massachusetts; and persons under the name of 'Select-men,' versed in political reasoning, and also in rifle practice, began to swarm through that colony, to the great discomposure of the Royal Governor. Faneuil Hall resounded with patriot oratory, the Press with indignant protests, the country with rifle-vollies of patriots in training.

A method must be found of satisfactorily trying 'seditious' persons;—and accordingly the Parliament addressed the King, exhorting him to put in force an old statute of Henry the Eighth, which they said enabled him to bring delinquents from the colonies and try them *in England*. Think of a 'Select-man' being carried to England and tried by a jury of Manchester manufacturers!

The provincial Assembly of Virginia passed strong resolutions—they would be tried only by their peers and in their own country. Whereupon the Governor, Lord Botetourt, addressed them thus—"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses—I have heard of your resolves, and augur ill of their effects. You have made it my duty to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly."

The assembly of North Carolina passed similar resolutions, and were dissolved in like manner by their governor. The members met afterwards, as private persons, and adopted still more stringent resolutions against admitting British goods; and, what amazed the governor vastly, they were more eagerly obeyed by their countrymen, when advising them in this private capacity, than when they had passed regular acts duly signed by his Excellency himself.

Committees were now appointed to search all vessels arriving from England; all obnoxious manufactures were either stored up, or instantly re-shipped. And in this manner nobody ventured to be unpatriotic. A merchant of Boston, to whom some British goods were consigned, and who was known to be friendly (for the sake of his own profit) to the obnoxious trade, was waited upon by a committee of tradesmen, with an axeman and a carpenter at their head, who *suggested* the propriety of re-shipping the goods, and further informed him 'that a thousand men were waiting for his answer, and that if he refused to comply, they could not tell what would be the consequence.' He complied, and the papers praised him for his *disinterested* patriotism. Lists were now regularly published, both in placards and newspapers, of those who in any case violated the agreement, and they were denounced as enemies to their country.

In every national movement, it has been found needful to frighten, bully, and even scourge into patriotism those who could not be reasoned into it. W. E. B.

[*By request, the incidents connected with the Stamp Act have been more minutely sketched than was originally intended; hence it will probably be continued for some weeks.*]

A few days ago 1,700 herrings and 3,500 perch were seined at one haul in Quicksand Pond, Little Compton.

CITY COUNCIL.

Newport, April 5, 1864.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Albro, Powell, Allman, and Underwood.

Finance report No. 10, recommending bills amounting to $1,072 05 to be paid from the City Treasury. Granted.

Petition of the stable keepers asking that a tax may be levied upon all carriages for public conveyance coming to this city the ensuing season. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Petitions of Charles Russell to remove barn from Beach street to State street, and of John N. A. Griswold to remove the Fry house from its present location to a lot on Middleton Avenue. Granted.

Petition of Charles Spooner for "Horn Lane" to be declared a part of Edward street, and to be known by that name. Granted.

Petition of taxpayers for Broad street to be graded, curbed, &c., from the State House to Israel F. Lake's. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Annual report of Trustees of Judah Touro Ministerial and Cemetery Fund, showing am't of stocks and mortgages on hand, $13,400,00; cash on hand $603 87. Read and ordered on file.

Resolved, That Oliver H. P. Sherman be and he is hereby authorised to place a slaughter house on a lot belonging to him bounded North on Gibbes Avenue, East on Vicksburg Court, South on a new street, and West on Island Cemetery and lands of S. W. Peckham; and the said premises are hereby designated and established for the purpose aforesaid. Passed.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to pay to the Street Commissioner fifteen hundred dollars, to be by him expended in accordance with the suggestions in his report made to the City Council this evening. Passed.

[The Street Commissioner reports that the above amount is required to keep up the streets which have been previously repaired.]

Petition of Robert M. Franklin for lease of land on which now stands the Hose house. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Licence was granted to Philip Riley to keep Bagatelle Table for the balance of municipal year for $25.

Petition of Andrew Bryer for removal of lamp post. Granted.

Petition of Charles M. Smith, administrator on the estate of Sylvester Brownell, asking a hearing in relation to land damage by the Newport and Fall River Railroad, asking that the amount may be fixed at $2500 instead of $1500 as allowed by the Commissioners. Referred to Alderman Powell on the part of this Board.

Report of Board of Firewards, giving the following reasons for not recommending the prayer of the petitioners for a steam fire engine.—"We are satisfied that the Fire Department of this city is in as good condition, and has proved itself to be as efficacious as any in our sister cities, and we believe the introduction of steam into it will have a strong tendency to destroy the perfect harmony now existing, and render it necessary to establish a paid department, as in other cities where it has been introduced. We also, in consideration of the heavy expenses of the city, deem it inexpedient to recommend so large an expenditure at present. The cost of a steam fire engine and the appurtenances which will be *absolutely necessary* at the lowest prices received by the Board is as follows:—Engine $2700, hose carriage, $500, one thousand feet of hose $1350, brick house $1800, total $6350. Read and ordered on file.

Ordinance in relation to nuisances. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

William Alderson's bond for sale of liquor read and approved.

The bill of Dr. Henry E. Turner, amounting to $500 34, was recommended by the Finance Committee to be settled by paying $400. Granted.

Adjourned to first Tuesday in May at eight o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present, Robert J. Taylor, Esq., President, Messrs. Stoddard, Bush, Underwood, Chafee and Peabody.

Benjamin W. Pearce was chosen clerk pro tem.

Petition of Charles Russell concurred in.

Annual report of Trustees Touro Ministerial and Cemetery Fund, concurred in.

Petitions of stable keepers, of Charles Spooner, and of tax-payers in Broad street, concurred in.

Finance report No. 10, concurred in.

Ordinance in regard to nuisances, concurred in.

Petition of Charles M. Smith, concurred in, and Messrs. Underwood, Simmons and Peabody appointed on part of this Board.

Petition of R. M. Franklin, concurred in.

Petition of Andrew Bryer, concurred in.

Bill of Henry E. Turner, concurred in.

Report of Firewards on steam engine, concurred in.

Adjourned to first Tuesday in May at eight o'clock.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.—A city paper with correspondence from Washington and Baltimore, in which are developed most of the plans of the rebels and an intimate knowledge of their affairs that seems to compel the theory of official inspiration, publishes a statement that the rebel army reaches the number of 275,000 disciplined troops only, of which there are 130,000 under Lee's orders, 95,000, immediately under Johnston and Longstreet, and the rest in various other departments. Besides these there are about 40,000 more on detached service or in hospital, and the new recruits of whom no account is made. It is added that this army is composed of really effective men, and that the South has learned the lesson that success in war does not depend upon large armies, but good generalship and strategy on the part of the officers, and of discipline on the part of the soldiers.

From various sources there comes the rumor, which commands belief, that the plan of the rebel leaders is not to remain upon the defensive, but to renew the attempt at invasion of the North. This is not to be made in one but in several lines, in order that the general distraction of our attention and the necessity of being guarded at all points, may prevent the concentration of troops at any particular place. The rebels, too, moving on interior lines and being able to bring together detached forces, expect to effect a more rapid accumulation of men and to hurl larger masses against our lines. They propose to keep us much alarmed and active at all events, while they cheer the drooping hopes of people by boasting of a peace dictated on the Delaware or the Hudson, and of spoliations to be made of the fair fields of Ohio. The mystery attending upon Longstreet's movements seems to vail a scheme of rebel advance, while the desperate raid of Forrest upon Paducah, may be the prelude of more extensive and more desperate measures.

An Alabama paper, in urging a general advance along the whole rebel line, declares it is better to die at the North with arms in their hands than starve at the South or expire in chains. Food and raiment are to be found in the Free States, and the South must go and take what they want.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EXODUS OF ONION RAISERS.—For the last three or four years inducements have been held out to gardeners, and more especially to those skilled in raising onions in this town, to emigrate to various localities on Long Island.

A few having made the experiment some three or four years ago, and having on their annual visits to their old homes, given so favorable account of their prospects on the island, naturally enough influenced others to return with them. And thus the departure from this place of these produce raisers have gradually increased from year to year until this season a larger number have gone than all the three preceding years combined.

This exodus is not confined to young unmarried men as at the beginning, but whole families have removed to that *eldorado* land of onion producing qualities. Men who have passed the middle age of life and whom no one would have thought could have been persuaded to leave old Bristol, have "pulled up stakes," and "bag and baggage" have removed to villages on Long Island—some of which it is said are to eclipse our town in the quantity of that kind of "fruit" for which we have been so long noted.—*Bristol Phenix.*

An unpleasant developement was made in Cincinnati the other day concerning Cawtawba brandy. Responsible vintners, declaring that the pure article would cost from five to eight dollars a gallon, adding that there was no genuine article of the kind in the market—the quality generally sold consisting of pomace, whisky and fusel oil.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—On Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M., the rebel Commissioner Judge Robert Ould and his Assistant Captain Hatch arrived here, having been met a short distance above the mouth of the James River by Major John E. Mulford and brought down here.

The object of the arrival of Comissioner Ould at Fortress Monroe was to have a conference with Major General Butler relative to the present system of exchange to foot up the number of prisoners in our and the hands of the rebels, and come to the solution of a knotty question which has so long exercised the entire country. When Judge Ould landed here he was received very cordially by Gen. Butler. Both of these dignitaries were then engaged night and day in the arrangement of the business for which the meeting was held. Last evening Major Mulford again escorted our rebel visitors to Day's Point, when they were transferred to the rebel steamer Roanoke awaiting their arrival, and are by this time again at Richmond. From what I can learn the arrangement arrived at between Gen. Butler and Judge Ould has been perfectly fair, without advantages on either side, both commissioners having been empowered by their Government to act to the best of their judgment, and it is now confidently believed that the wheels of the *cartel* have again been set in motion, and that the exchange business will hereafter be continued without interruption.

The visit of Judge Ould and Captain Hatch to this place has been made as pleasant to them as circumstances could permit, and having seen and spoken to "Beast" Butler, those gentlemen returned with a more exalted opinion of him than they had before their arrival.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM WEARING HOOPS. Among a party of friends who had gone last Monday on a visit of inspection to the biscuit factory of Messrs. Joseph Robinson & Co., in that city, was Miss Mary Nelson, and she was accompanied by Mr. Burrows, to whom she was to have been married within a few weeks. The party had not been more than two minutes in the mill, and were still examining the basement story, when a piercing shriek from Miss Nelson, who had tarried slightly in their rear, made them pause in terror. Her attention had been attracted by an Archimedian screw, which was fenced by a brass rod breast high—but, when she stooped to look at it, her expanded skirts were caught by the machinery, and when her friends turned to look at her it was rapidly drawing her into his grasp. Mr. Burrows clasped his betrothed round the waist, and strove to draw her back—but the steel of her hoops had been clutched by the wheels, and all his efforts were powerless. The engine dragged her out of her lover's arms, and whirled her round and round before his eyes; all her limbs were shivered into fragments, and her body was lacerated and mangled almost out of human semblance.—*London Star.*

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN NEW YORK.—The papers of New York are filled with descriptions of the preparations made for the great Fair, which was to open Monday, which show is likely to prove the greatest charitable enterprise of the day. The Herald says:

"The vast amount of wealth concentrated in Palace Garden, on 14th street, may be calculated from the full description given in our columns. It is poured in from all quarters of the State and New Jersey, although of course our own city furnishes the largest portion of it. Europe, also, will speak its sympathy for our wounded soldiers by magnificent donations of works of art and other materials. Paris, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Zurich, Dusseldorf, will be represented; and it is a fact, not without significance, that while the agents of the Southern Confederacy in Europe are baffled at all points in their application for sympathy and recognition, the people of the great European cities are giving evidences of their substantial sympathy with the cause of the North by liberally contributing to the assistance of Northern soldiers."

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—The New York Herald says this frigate, which has just returned from a fifteen days' search after the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, has disappointed every one as to her sea-going qualities, and has proved herself to be in her present condition not only an uncomfortable ship, but a positively unsafe vessel in any heavy weather.—On the 23d ult., she experienced a very heavy cyclone from southeast to south-southeast, shipping torrents of water over the lee rail, filling engine room and fire room with water, extinguishing half the fires in the furnaces and filling the machinery with ashes. Two guns were torn from their lashings, and with great difficulty and exertion were kept from being precipitated down the engine room hatch. Two of her waist boats had also been washed away, and the ship was evidently in a rather critical condition. Owing to the very bad arrangement of hatches on the spar and gun decks, it was almost impossible to prevent water from pouring below; but after awhile they were partially covered with tarpaulins and spare hammocks, and the fires were relighted.

The death of Maximilian, King of Bavaria, was very sudden. On Sunday, March 6th, he scratched his left side with a pin, attached to an order he was fastening to his coat, but he did not complain of pain until the forenoon of Wednesday, 9th. At 5 P. M., the king felt very ill and went to bed, and three hours later his physicians declared him to be in great danger, and by midnight knew his case was hopeless. At 5 A. M. of Thursday, 10th, he had an attack of lock-jaw, and he died between 1 and 2 P. M. When the medical men were first called in, they found a small abscess on the left side and the adjacent parts soon became violently inflamed. His disease was "pyæmie," a poisoning of the blood by means of pus. The king is said to have been much loved and esteemed by his subjects. His age was 52 years, and he had reigned 16.

TO DOCTORS.—A trial of some interest to the medical profession has taken place before the Police Court at Paris. A physician was prosecuted for having divulged the nature of his client's disease, and thus injured his character. The Court found the physician guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 500f., to be placed for five years under the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the trial. The judgment of the Court added further, that "inasmuch as by thus divulging the nature of his disease he caused the complainant an injury for which compensation is due to him, the tribunal, moreover, condemns the accused to pay the prosecutor a sum of 1,000f. damages."

Measures for restocking the lakes and rivers of Switzerland with fish have for some time past been in operation. The pisciculutral establishment of Meilen has, since its foundation, introduced not less than 1,444,000 young trout into the Lake of Zurich, and 182,500 into the adjacent streams. The results of this proceeding begin to be evident, for the lake already contains a large number of those fish of from two or six pounds weight. The councils of the cantons of Vaud and Geneva have determined to suspend for the present all permissions to fish in the rivers or streams, and also to hold a conference on the subject of the restocking of Lake Leman.

In the recent capture of a large force of rebels at Bayou Rapids, Gen. Mower played a very shrewd trick. On the route he met a rebel dispatch bearer, whom he immediately accused of being a Yankee spy. The rebel denied it in strong language, and produced his dispatches in order to convince the General that he was genuine secesh. From these dispatches the General was enabled to find out the location of the camp and to surprise it, which he did, bringing away as prizes 282 prisoners, including 20 commissioned officers, 1 full battery, several wagons and 150 good horses.

Children who do not like castor oil can have it prepared in the recent Paris fashion—the quantity of oil prescribed is placed in a pipkin over the fire, and an egg broken into it and stirred up. When cooked, a little salt, or sugar, or currant jelly should be added. The patient cannot possibly detect the medicine, and will likely cry for some more of the mixture.

Two hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, (Louisianians) at Indianapolis have written to Governor Hahn to say that the school of misfortune has taught them wisdom, and that they desire to take the oath and return to citizenship in Louisiana—especially now that it has become a free State.

Laws of Rhode Island.

...TE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

Passed at the January Session, 1864.

...ACT to protect the Fisheries in the public waters of the State.

...enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

...tion 1. Any person who shall deposit or ...e to be deposited in any of the public waters ...is State, or upon the shores thereof, any ...dy or waste water arising from the making ...from menhaden or other fish, shall be fined ...exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence.

...c. 2. Any person who shall make or cause ...made any oil from menhaden or other fish ...oard of any vessel within this State, except ...vessel be upon the water between the old ...Bridge and the Railroad Bridge, in the ...of Portsmouth and Tiverton, on the north-...part of the Island of Rhode Island, shall be ...not exceeding fifty dollars for every such ...ce.

...ACT in addition to Chapter 28 of the Re-...ised Statutes, "Of the registering, listing and ...turning lists of voters and of proof of their ...ualification to vote."

...enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

...ection 1. If any person claim a right to vote ...account of having done military duty, the ...f thereof shall be a certificate from the com-...ding officer of any military company in this ...e in which he is enrolled, that he has within ...year next preceding the time when he shall ...to vote, done duty therein for at least one ...and been equipped according to law; pro-...d that in case said commanding officer shall ...ceased to hold office, the certificate of the ...on commanding said military company at the ...said service was performed, may be received ...evidence of such service; and provided furth-...hat in case of the death of such commanding ...r, or of the refusal of the person who was ...commanding officer at the time such service ...performed to give such certificate, then such ...ficate may be given by any commissioned of-...r in said company, and in case all of said ...missioned officers have ceased to hold office, ...any person who was such commissioned offi-...

...c. 2. This act shall take effect from and after ...passage.

...ACT in amendment of Chapter 98 of the Re-...ised Statutes, "Of Certain Fisheries."

...enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

...ection 1. If any person shall set or draw any ...e or net in the pond called Easton's Pond, in ...port and Middletown, or in the creeks adja-...t to or in any of the inlets or rivers belonging ...reto, from the first day of May to the first of ...ober in every year, he shall forfeit twenty ...lars.

...ec. 2. Section 2 of said chapter 98 is hereby ...ealed.

...ACT in amendment of Chapter 125 of the ...Revised Statutes, of "Provisions respecting ...orporations in general."

...enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

...ection 1. In the sale of the franchise of any ...poration, the person who shall satisfy the exe-...ion, with all legal fees and expenses thereon, ...who shall agree, in consideration therefor, to ...e such franchise for the shortest period of time ...to receive during that time all such toll as ...said corporation would by law be entitled to ...mand, shall be considered as the highest bid-...

Sec. 2. The eighth section of chapter 125 of ...revised statutes is hereby repealed.

...N ACT in amendment of Chapter 478 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "An act in amend-...ment of Chapter 12 of Title III, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the revenue of the State,' and of Chapter 354, in amendment thereof."

...is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. In assessing any State tax hereafter ...be made under the existing State valuation, ...valuation of the town of Little Compton is ...reby fixed at one million and forty thousand ...llars, and in the assessment of the State tax ...on the said town, next hereafter to be made, ...said town shall be credited with the amount ...the tax assessed for the last year in excess of ...valuation herein named.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after ...passage.

...N ACT in amendment of Chapter 67 of Ti-...tle XII of the Revised Statutes, of "Appro-...priations for the education of indigent, blind, ...deaf and dumb, idiot and imbecile persons."

...is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The sum of three thousand dollars ...hereby annually appropriated out of the Gen-...l Treasury, for the education of the indigent ...ind of this State, at the institution therefor at ...uth Boston, Massachusetts; for the education ...indigent deaf mutes of this State at the Amer-...n Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut; for the ...ucation of the deaf and dumb, and for he edu-...tion of such indigent, idiot and imbecile per-...s of this State, at institutions now established, ...that may be established within or without the ...te, for the education and improvement of ...h idiot and imbecile persons.

Sec. 2. The Governor is authorized to select ...h indigent persons, being inhabitants of the ...te, as he shall deem proper as State benefi-...ries, and to determine the amount of said ap-...priation to be applied to the education of ...h, so that no one person shall receive any por-...n thereof for more than five years, nor a great-...sum in one year than one hundred and twenty-...e dollars.

Sec. 3. So much of the act to which this is an ...endment, as is inconsistent therewith, is hereby ...pealed.

...N ACT in amendment of Title XIV, Chapter 43, of the Revised Statutes, "Of highways, bridges and ferries."

...is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whenever the town council of any ...wn, or the board of aldermen of any city, shall ...judge that any highway or part of a highway ...all cease to be useful to the public, they shall ...declare it; and their determination in the pre-...ises shall be final, unless appealed from, and ...e town or city shall thereafter cease to be liable ...r the keeping in repair of such highway, pro-...ided, said town or city shall cause a sign to be ...laced at each end of said highway declared to be ...eless, with the following words, viz: "Not a ...blic highway;" but nothing herein contained ...all be construed to affect the right which any ...rson may have to enjoy a private way over the ...nd upon which the said useless highway was ...id.

...N ACT in amendment of Chapter 230, "Of Salaries and Compensation of Certain Officers."

...is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the presiding ...stice of the Court of Magistrates in the village ...f Woonsocket, shall be six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately ...and after its passage.

...N ACT in amendment of Chapter 3 of the Re-...vised Statutes—"Of the publication and dis-...tribution of the acts and resolves of the Gen-...eral Assembly."

...is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person who shall seasonably ...publish in some conspicuous place, to the satis-...faction of the Secretary, in a daily and semi-...weekly, and in all other newspapers published ...by him in this State, all the public acts and re-...solves, and all proclamations issued by the Gov-...ernor, and shall annually deliver to the Cabinet ...Keeper of the Rhode Island Historical Society ...for the northern district, a copy half bound, of ...the series of any one of the newspapers so pub-...lished by him, shall be paid therefor sixty dollars ...annually.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall publish as afore-...said said acts, resolves and proclamations in a ...daily, semi-weekly, or weekly newspaper pub-...lished by him in this State, and shall annually ...deliver a copy half bound, of the series so pub-...lished, to said Cabinet Keeper, shall be paid ...therefor fifty dollars annually.

Sec. 3. Sections seven and eight of said chap-...ter are hereby repealed.

...N ACT in amendment of Chapter 464 of the ...Statutes entitled—"An act in addition to and ...in amendment of Title III, Chapter 12, of the ...Revised Statutes Of the Revenue of the State."

...is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of said Chapter 464 is ...hereby repealed.

A true copy—attest:
JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indis-pensable to Public Speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. Chapin.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."
T. Ducharme.
Chorister French Paris Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, 25 cts per box.

A despatch from Chattanooga says:—Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton and Sykes, and ten Brigadiers have been order-ed to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his army. Gen. Buell will probably succeed Gen. Schofield in the command of the Department of the Ohio. Deserters report that Gen. Joe John-ston is reinforcing the army of Gen. Lee.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser repeats the story that the Government intends to call out all the or-ganized militia for sixty days, to occupy certain fortified points, the militia of the District of Colombia to man the forts around Washington, so that the veterans can be put into the field.

Freemasons may be curious to know their strength in the world's population. From very accurate statistics, we can state that in the New and in the Old World there are 8258 lodges, with 500,000 active members. The number of non-active and those who have withdrawn is nearly 3,000,000.

Liebig, the illustrious chemist, says on the subject of the odium in vines and the potato disease, that the cause is not in the atmosphere, as many people supposed, but in want of vigor and an exhaustion of the soil, which defect may be remedied by the use of bone powder and ashes.

Sheep husbandry, during the past ten years, has fallen off about one-fifty in the State of Ohio, and nearly five hundred thousand in New England. All on account of dogs.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Wednesday Last

At market 1196 Beef Cattle, 4043 Sheep and Lambs and 1745 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, $11 50 a 12 00; 1st quality 10 50 a 11; second $9 50 a 10; third 8 75 a 9 25.

HIDES—10½c. Tallow 9½c.

STORES—Yearlings $— a —; two years old —; three years old $— a —.

WORKING OXEN—sales at $275, 250, 220, 200, 195, 185, 180, in fair demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—7 1-4 a 9 1-2c.

SWINE—Wholesale 7 1-2a8 1-2c; retail 9 a 11.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1864.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water
9 SATURDAY,	5 28	6 36	10 18	10 25
10 SUNDAY,	5 26	6 37	11 13	11 15
11 MONDAY,	5 25	6 38	morn.	morn.
12 TUESDAY,	5 23	6 39	0 20	0 5
13 WEDNESDAY,	5 22	6 40	0 45	0 57
14 THURSDAY,	5 20	6 41	1 22	1 48
15 FRIDAY,	5 18	6 42	1 55	2 39

Moon's 1st qr., 13th day, 7th h, 23 m. even.

Special Notices.

WM. H. SMITH,
DENTIST.
SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

Nitrous Oxide, for the extraction of teeth, with-out pain, administered when desired.

A. A. SAUNDERS,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
(over Hammett's Bookstore.)
Entrance on Cotton's Court, 2d door.
Teeth extracted without pain. See advertise-ment. Nov 7

J. S. CLARKE,
DENTIST.
HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.
Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

WM. G. TURNER,
DENTIST,
Corner School and Touro Streets, Newport.
REFERENCES:
Dr. E. J. Dunning, New York.
Dr. E. Parmly, New York.
Dr. R. P. Berry, New York.
Jan 2—tf

J. E. LADD,
DENTIST,
207 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
(Room No. 4, up stairs.)
Dec 30—tf

JOHN W. VOSE,
WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.
U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, ob-tained at par, without delay.
May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,
Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

[A CARD.]
TO PHYSICIANS AND INVALIDS.
The Rev. CHARLES E. KING, formerly Secreta-tary to the London Evangelical Alliance, and recently connected, as resident Minister and Phy-sician, with the Venezuelan Mission, will send, FREE OF COST, the prescription with which he successfully treated, while in charge of the large Mission Hospital, upward of one hundred cases of Consumption, in the first, second and third stages.
The remedy is equally adapted to the treatment of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, Throat and Air Passages; while it speedily invigorates the enfeebled Nervous Sys-tem, and energizes the deranged functions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Permission is given to refer to the Presidents and Professors of the several Medical Colleges of the city, and to the Rev. Messrs. Adams, Potter, Sayres and Van Buren.
Address, with stamp,
Rev. CHARLES E. KING,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
P. S.—I wish publicly to acknowledge the gen-erosity of those publishers who from motives of humanity, have given this advertisement free in-sertion. Religious papers are earnestly requested to copy. Nov 21—1y

Sore Throat,
Cough,
Cold,
and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, re-sult in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asth-matic affections, oftentimes incurable.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.
April 9—4w

G. 1833. B.
Golden Bitters.
The Best Tonic in the World. Invigorat-ing and Strengthening.
Dyspepsia's Enemy.
—oo—
Purely a vegetable Tonic and the most reliable remedy of the present age, for loss or lack of appetite, feebleness and prostration. They are mild in their action upon the sys-tem, and increase gradually the force of the circulation; promote the action of the Digestive Organs, and counteract the bad effects of a change of water or diet. A single trial will satisfy the most skeptical. For sale by Druggists, Gro-cers, Hotels and Restaurants throughout the United States. GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Sole Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Central Depot, American Express Building, New York. D. H. Braman, Wholesale Agent, Providence, R. I.
Feb 27—1y

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID,
published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Man-hood, etc., supplying at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.
By one who has cured himself after being put to great ex-pense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
May 26, 1863—ly Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

When Cornelius Vanderbilt was a young man, his mother gave him $50 of her savings to buy a sailboat, and he engaged in the busi-ness of transporting market gardening from Staten Island to New York city. When the wind was not favorable he would work his way over the shoals by pushing the boat along by poles, putting his own shoulder to the pole, and was sure to get his freight into market in sea-son. This energy always gave him a command of full freights, and he accumulated money.—After a while he began to build and run steam-boats; and he is now reputed to be worth more than thirteen millions of dollars, after making the government a present, as a free gift of a steamship that cost $800,000.

A New Orleans correspondent of the New York World, writes under date 24th ult., that all the white troops will probably be withdrawn from the Rio Grande. One reason is, that the occupation of Brownsville has been of no ser-vice, as it has not at all interfered with the con-traband trade through Matamoras; and anoth-er, the approach of the French with the purpose of taking possession of the latter place.

The Newbern Times of the 23d says: "We have an eye witness who saw the hanging of twenty-two soldiers of the 2d North Carolina Union Volunteers, and was within two hundred yards of the scaffold at the time of the murder."

A Mrs. Carey, of Canada West, a colored wo-man, is engaged in the recruiting business, and reached New Haven a few days since with twen-ty-nine men, who were all accepted.

There are now building or projected at Port-land, Me., one ship, four barks, five steamboats, one gunboat, and one iron-clad monster, mak-ing an aggregate tonnage of 7,500 tons.

The number of sailor soldiers called for out of the army is 12,000, to be distributed as fol-lows: At Cairo, 1,000; Boston, 2,000; New York, 5,000; Philadelphia, 3,000; Baltimore, 1,000.

West Virginia has filled her quota under all the calls, and has 1,118 soldiers to spare. A gallant race of men those loyal mountaineers?

Over ten thousand acres of land have been sold this season in South Carolina at an aver-age of nine hundred dollars per acre.

Operations against Fort Powell, near Mobile, have been suspended for the present.

The Confederate steamer Georgia arrived at Bordeaux 25th ult.

Over eight thousand slaves have thus far en-listed in Maryland.

Gold Medal Saleratus is making a great sensa-tion among consumers, as they find their health depends upon its use. It will strengthen weak stomachs, cure dyspepsia, save one-half in the quantity of shortening, make one-eighth more Bread, Cakes or Biscuit from the barrel of flour, and withal is perfectly healthy. Try it. The Grocers and Druggists sell it.

MARRIED.

In this city, at Zion Church on Monday morn-ing last by Rev. Wm. S. Child, FREDERICK LACEY, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss MAR-GIE ALMY, second daughter of Mr. Alfred Barker, of this city.

In this city, 7th inst., by Rev. E. S. Williams, Mr. HERMAN J. COURLANDER to Mrs. ELMIRA HARRIS, all of this city.

In Bristol, 31st ult., JAMES GAYTON to SARAH ANN WILLIS, all of B.

In Fall River, 31st ult., JAMES M. MANCHES-TER, Co. C, 2d R. I. V., to ABBIE S., daughter of Samuel Negus, of Tiverton.

In Providence, 24th ult., BRENTON B. COOK, U. S. N., of Milford, Mass., to CLARA D. AUS-TIN, of P.; 2d inst., WILLIAM I. SPRINGETT to CATHARINE E. CREAMER, both of P.; 3d, WIL-LIAM N. KINNECOM of North Providence to EM-MA GORTON, of P.; 4th, JAMES HISCOX to CARRIE A. CHEDELL, both of P.; 4th CHARLES S. TUCK-ER of P., to CAROLINE A. MOWRY, of Smithfield; 4th, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR to SARAH, daughter of Richard W. Jackson, Esq., all of P.; 7th, HEN-RY REED, Esq., of Brookfield, Mass., to Mrs. E. A. SWINNEY, of P.; 7th, JAMES F. KENDALL, of Sterling, Mass., to ANNA E. PAINE, of P.

In Manchester, N. H., 16th ult., PETER M. OAKES, of Providence, to FRANCIS MARTIN, of M.

DIED.

In this city, 1st inst., SUSIE BURROUGHS, only child of Christopher C., and Ruth A. Barker, aged three months and four days.

In this city, 3d inst., HENRY A., son of A. Augustus and Fannie Kaull, aged 1 year, 11 months and 27 days.

In this city, 5th inst., Mrs. HARRIET C., wife of S. Clark Potter, of this city, and youngest daughter of the late Benjamin S. Searle, of Mid-dletown, in the 27th year of her age.

In this city, 8th inst, suddenly, the widow of the late George C. Shaw, in the 70th year of her age.

In Portsmouth, 7th inst., by accident on the Railroad, Mr. DAVID BEATTIE, of this city, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late resi-dence on Ayrault street, at 2 o'clock, this (Sat-urday) afternoon. Relatives and friends are in-vited to attend without further notice.

At the Newport Asylum, 28th ult., of Typhoid fever, Mr. STEPHEN C. JACK, aged 48 years.

At Latonia Springs, Kentucky, March 27th, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. MARIA L. DUKE, wife of Lieut. J. P. Duke, daughter of Dr. Ste-phen Mosher, and grand-daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Webster, formerly of this city, in the 42d year of her age.

In Georgetown, D. C., March 28th, BLANCHE, daughter of Wm. Hunter, Esq., of the State De-partment, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Hunter, of this city.

By this event a fair but fragile form is con-signed to dust and a gifted mind unexpectedly summoned to a loftier sphere of thought and ac-tion. Rarely have such endowments and accom-plishments blended their charm in a life so brief and a form so youthful. Rarely are inward gifts and graces so faithfully expressed and typified in the outward aspect. The highest culture regulat-ed but did not repress her native enthusiasm; her mind, enriched but not burdened by its ac-quirements, retained its freshness and individu-ality; her conversation, and even the produc-tions of her pen, resembled, at all times, rather the spontaneous gush of a fountain than the dried and preserved mosses, however rare, that have been gathered from its margin. Her sparkling wit and her tender sympathy charmed alike "those that rejoice and those that weep." Her buoyant gaiety and her sober judgment made her at once congenial to the youthful and the aged. A simple, child-like faith, embraced in early youth, shed its tender charm over all her nature—softening, harmonizing and eradiating her strong original faculties and the firm and chis-elled outlines of her character. The vacancy she has left in a wide circle of relatives, and a yet more extensive circle of admiring friends, can never be supplied; but she will not cease to draw the hearts of survivors, by a gentle but powerful magnetism, toward that fairer, "better" home which is now her eternal dwelling place.
T.

In Providence, 30th ult., Dea. JOHN HUMPH-REY, aged 76 years; 31st, JOHN BARSTOW, aged 73 years; 1st inst., JAMES GREGG, late Captain in the 5th R. I. V., aged 28 years; 1st, MARIA BOWERS, widow of the late Rev. John Bowers, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., aged 55 years; 2d, JEREMIAH BENNETT, aged 55 years; 2d, GEORGE I. OLNEY, aged 82 years; 3d, JOHN J. M. MILLAN, aged 22 years; 4th, HESTER ANN, wife of Nathaniel B. Smallwood, formerly of Baltimore; 6th, ROBERT S. BROWN, aged 3 months; 6th, ISABELLA MC-QUEEN, wife of Albert M. Hewitt, aged 25 years; 6th, EDMOND FRANCIS, son of Albert F. Bud-long, aged 6 years; 6th, JENNIE CUSHING, daugh-ter of Capt. Wm. A. Arnold, aged 4 years; 7th, DANIEL HENSHAW, youngest child of George C. Nightingale, aged 4 years.

Memoranda.

Arr at Cardenas 28th, brig S P Brown, Wil-liams, from Havana.

Arr at Havana 25th, schr J A Brown, Collins, from this port.

Sch Lucinda A Bayles, of Brookhaven, previ-ously reported sunk near Castle Hill, lies in sev-en fathoms of water. The wreck has been exam-ined by sub-marine wreckers, who report the stern on a gravelly bottom, and the bow in about three feet of mud. The hatches are off, and there are three planks off near the stem. Otherwise the hull is apparently uninjured. In its present position it is unaffected by the sea, and wrecking parties in this city have proposed to discharge the cargo and afterwards raise the vessel. Parties from Boston have also solicited the job, which will doubtless be undertaken as soon as the wea-ther moderates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT sc. City of Newport.

WHEREAS, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April is designated by the City Charter of Newport, as the day of holding the Ward Meetings for the election of City Officers under said charter. The electors of this city qualified to vote for General Officers, are hereby warned to assemble in Ward Meetings on the day afore-said, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the follow-ing places:

FIRST WARD—In Engine House No. 2, Bridge street.
SECOND WARD—In the State House.
THIRD WARD—In the Council Chamber in the City Hall.
FOURTH WARD—In Engine House No. 6, Spring street.
FIFTH WARD—In Engine House No. 7, Howard street.

For the purpose of giving their ballots in each ward for one elector of said city for Mayor.

One elector of their respective wards to be mem-ber of the Board of Aldermen, and two electors of their respective wards to be members of the Common Council of said city for one year from the First Monday in June next, to be voted for in conformity to and in the manner prescribed by law.

Said meetings, as the law directs, shall be kept open until eight o'clock in the evening and no longer.

Witness my hand, this 9th day of April, A. D., 1864.
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
April 9 City Cl'k.

The National Almanac for 1864.

THIS invaluable periodical, in this its sec-ond volume, contains an almost incredible amount of information not to be found elsewhere, Showing the result of our system of internal tax-ation, the amount contributed by classes of indi-viduals, the proportion paid by the different in-terests of the country—the tables containing this information have never before been made public, even for the purposes of the Government. It also has the name, description, tonnage, guns and whereabouts of every vessel in our navy, what the navy is doing, and what it has done; also, the details of the patent office business, facts con-cerning pensions, the number and location of Indian tribes, and tables showing the nativities of the free population of the United States.—There is also in this volume a mass of informa-tion in regard to the volunteers, which has never before been published in any one compilation, the financial state of our country, the government of each of the States with statistics, with the fullest information in regard to foreign countries. In the preparation of the work about twelve hundred letters were sent and about twelve hundred let-ters and packets received. Probably no book published in this country contains so great an amount of valuable matter, and no one is more richly worth the price asked for it. A large sup-ply of this publication just received from the pub-lisher, by C. E. HAMMETT, jr.,
April 2 124 Thames st.

Estate For Sale.

THE ESTATE of the late Benjamin Hall, Esq., situated on Thames, near Bridge street, in the vicinity of the Railroad depot. For particu-lars inquire of
HENRY M. HOLLEY, Esq.,
Wakefield,
April 9 or SAML. A. PARKER.

NEW BOOKS.

The National Almanac and Annual Record for 1864,
Mainstone's Housekeeper, by Silver Pen,
The Wife's Secret, by Mrs. Stevens,
Work and Play, by Bushnell,
La Gaviota,
Council and Comfort, by the Country Parson,
Inez, by the author of Beulah,
Ten Acres Enough,
Randall's Sheep Husbandry,
The Voice of Christian Life in Song, by the au-thor of the "Schoenburg Cotta Family,"
Parton's Life of Butler—new supply.
C. E. HAMMETT, jr.,
April 9 124 Thames st.

NEW BOOKS.

The Flower Garden, Farm and Garden Pro-duce, Small Farm, the Kitchen Garden, Bees, Favorite Flowers—for the season.

Tales from the Opera, Mirror of Modern Dem-ocracy from 1825 to 1864, General Butler in New Orleans, Thackeray the Humorist and the Man of Letters, General U. S. Grant and his Cam-paigns, Industrial Biography by Smiles, Main-stone's Housekeeper, the Rise of the Dutch Re-public, Revelations of Mother Julian, Counsel and Comfort, by the Country Parson, Heaven our Home, Meet for Heaven.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Paper Hangings,—an entire new stock bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.
WARD, Agent,
April 9 130 Thames st.

B. M. HAMMETT

has removed, during repairs, to C. E. Hammett, jr.'s, Piano Room, where he offers for sale, Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, American and im-ported.

Fine Gold Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Goods, &c., &c.

Revolvers, Pistols, Shot, Belts and Pouches, Powder Flasks, Caps, Wads, &c.

Army and Navy Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoul-der Straps, and all articles in this line.

Repairing of all kinds, including fine watch work, executed and *warranted*. April 9

Will be sold at Public Auction THIS MORN-ING, at 10 o'clock at No 6 Broad street.

LOUNGES, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Mattress-es, 3 chests Carpenter's Tools, 1 Bagatelle Table, Carpets, Matting, 3 Guns, 3 Tool Chests, pair Silversmith Bellows, 1 horse, new and sec-ond-hand Harnesses, and a large variety of other articles.
April 9 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, TUESDAY April 12th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

THE STABLE AND SHED on Division street, next North of the estate of D. S. Hol-loway, Esq. The buildings to be removed.
April 9 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Spring Cloaking.

BRIGHT Large Tartans of newest style, for sale by
April 9 LAWTON BROTHERS.

Plaids for Children.

LOW-PRICED Scotch and French Plaids and Checked Worsted Goods, the cheapest goods for Spring—new this day.
April 9 LAWTON BROTHERS.

Black Alpacca.

TWELVE pieces of extra fine quality of Mo-hair and Alpacca, just received.
April 9 LAWTON BROTHERS.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Stationery,
Music,
AND
FANCY
Goods,
IS AT
SPENCER'S,
96
Thames St.
April 9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY.
Mrs. P. W. COLE,
respectfully gives notice that she opened her
SPRING and SUMMER STYLES
of
MILLINERY
and
Trimming Goods,
On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., in YOUNG'S BLOCK. April 9

R. I. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM of this Institution for the education of Teachers, will commence on TUESDAY, April 26. For circulars, or for in-mation concerning the school, apply to
JOSHUA KENDALL,
Bristol, April 9 Principal.

WANTED.

A FARMER AND WIFE to take charge of a farm on this island. Apply on and after this day, to
April 9—3t J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

FOR SALE.

A LOT containing nine acres and one half of an acre of tillage land, situated on the South side of the old Newport Road to Bateman's Point, on Brenton's Neck, so called. This lot is the West lot on what was the Marchant Farm.—A street forty feet wide was laid out by the Com-missioners in the division of this farm on the West side of this lot and leading to Price's Creek from the old Newport road. If not sold before the thirteenth day of June, it will be sold at pub-lic auction on the twenty-eighth, if fair, if not the next fair day. For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM M. COLE,
Pawtucket, R. I.
or WILLIAM MARCHANT,
April 9—ts South Kingstown.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., by permission of the Court of Probate,

A CERTAIN tract of land with dwelling house, cottage, shop and outbuildings, belonging to the estate of John C. Card, dec., situated on the corner of Touro and Mount Vernon street, bounded Southerly on Touro street, fifty feet, Westerly on Mount Vernon street sixty feet, Nor-therly on land of William Springer, fifty feet, and Easterly on land late of widow Easton, sixty feet, it being more advantageous to the parties inter-ested to sell the above estate than a part thereof, Conditions at time of sale.
WILLIAM CARD,
April 9—4w Administrator.
F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Auction on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., by permission of the Court of Probate

A CERTAIN lot of land with dwelling house and outbuildings, belonging to the estate of the late Mary Jane Benson, situated on Third street, bounded Westerly on Third street, north-erly on the estate of Harriet Hazard, easterly on land of Lewis Calcbs and Southerly on Poplar street; it being more advantageous to the parties interested to sell the whole estate than a part thereof. Conditions at time of sale.
OLIVER READ,
April 9—4w Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, April 16th, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Tra-ders Bank,

FOUR SHARES of the capital stock of said Bank. Conditions at sale. By order of the Administrator.
April 9 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Commissioners Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appoint-ed and duly qualified by the Court of Pro-bate of the city of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of
JAMES ALGER,
late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from March 21st, 1864, is allowed the creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and we will meet at the store of Francis Stanhope, No. 6 Broad street, on the 21st day of July, 20th day of August, and 21st day of September, at 3 o'clock p. m., to examine said claims and how they are made out.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
FRANCIS STANHOPE, } Comm'rs,
JOHN B. DEBLOIS,
April 9

Court of Probate City of Newport, }
April 4, 1864. }

L. L. SIMMONS, Administrator on the estate of
JOSEPH SIMMONS,
late of Newport, deceased, presents his 2d admin-istration account on said estate for examination and allowance.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mercu-ry.*
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
April 9 Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
April 4, 1864. }

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appoint-ed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of
SARAH RODMAN,
late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report for reception.

And the same is referred to Monday, the 25th day of April instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, in New-port, for consideration and it is ordered that no-tice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
April 9 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
April 4, 1864. }

LYDIA C. COLE, widow of
PERRY W. COLE,
late of Newport, deceased, intestate, makes re-quest in writing to this court to appoint Benja-min Marsh, 2d, Administrator on the estate of her late husband, and waves her right to admin-ister on said estate.

And the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 25th day of April inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for four-teen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
April 9 City Clerk.

FOR SALE
CHEAP,
LOT OF
Fruit Trees.

Pear Trees, lot of finest named kinds, cheap.
Pear Trees, lot without names, very cheap.
Peach Trees, few left, large size, cheap.
Cherry, &c., lot to close up, cheap.
Lawton Blackberry Bushes, 40 or 50 bushes cheap.
Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.
Honey Suckles, not large size, to close up, cheap.
Spinnach fresh.
Cabbage Seed finest kinds.
Bush Beans, white, six weeks.
Apples, best show in the city.

—oo—

SWEET
POTATOES,
at
R. Wilson's,
79 Thames St.
April 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ward Lists of Voters—Newport.

THE SEVERAL WARD Lists of Voters as made out are posted up in the following places:—

FIRST WARD—In Charles C. Stevens' Store, Thames corner Bridge street and Thomas T. Carr's Store, Bridge street.
SECOND WARD—John D. Dennis' Store, Broad street, and South Entry of State House.
THIRD WARD—Entry of City Hall and John C. Allman's Store, Spring street.
FOURTH WARD—Lobby of the Post Office, and Thomas Spooner's Shop, John street.
FIFTH WARD—Clark H. Burdick's Store, Thames street, and James C. Davenport's Store, Spring street.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their chamber in the City Hall on Monday, the 18th of April, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of correcting and completing the several ward lists of voters in Newport, for the ward meetings to be holden on Wednesday the 20th day of April, 1864; for the election of city offi-cers.
Witness my hand:
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
April 9 City Clerk.

$100
BOUNTY
MAY NOW BE APPLIED FOR BY
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
T. W. WOOD,
83 THAMES STREET,
April 2

Steam Oyster Saloon,
PROVIDENCE,
No. 8 CANAL STREET, UP STAIRS.

Oysters of every variety cooked in the many ways, as at all other sa-loons, to which is added a spacious arrangement for cooking them by direct steam conducted into a closed chest, which contains the oyster alive in his shell, upon the city of Wash-ington plan, which gives universal satisfaction to all good livers, and oyster-eaters who have thus far patronized the establishment. Five minutes from the word given, to the call ready, only re-quired. Call and see. April 2—4w

Important Magnetic Discovery.

How to cure all Chronic Diseases by a new and positive means of retaining and increasing the Magnetic, or Life Forces of the Body. Dyspep-tics, Consumptives, Rheumatics, or those who have any Chronic Disease of the Secretions or Blood, may in this form of Magnetism, find a speedy and effectual cure. Full explanations of the great discovery, substantiated by several prominent and well known scientific persons, will be sent to any one by mail who will enclose a stamp for return postage. Address,
Dr. J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,
April 2—3w 442 Broadway, N. Y.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my stock of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Military Equipments and Fancy Goods to the Pianoforte Room of C. E. Hammett, jr., 124 Thames street, where I have facilities for waiting upon cus-tomers while my former store is being altered.
B. M. HAMMETT.
Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to
April 2

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
Newport, March 29, 1864. }

WHEREAS, certain malicious persons broke down the fence of the Engs' House at the head of Touro street, occupied by Thomas R. Hunter, Esq., on Saturday night last, I hereby offer a reward of twenty-five dollars for such in-formation as will lead to the detection and con-viction of the persons aforesaid.
April 2 WM. H. CRANSTON, Mayor.

Cassimeres.

NEW STYLE, nice and low priced, just re-ceived and to be sold for cash or approved credit, at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
April 2 70 Thames st.

Coatings.

SCOTCH and English Coatings, very desirable. New styles just received and for sale for cash or approved credit, at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
April 2 70 Thames st.

Merchants Bank.

A DIVIDEND of three dollars per share has been declared payable to the Stockholders of this bank on and after Wednesday, April 6th.
C. D. HAMMETT,
April 2 Cashier.

Aid for the Aged.

THE MEMBERS of this Association are re-quested to attend the Annual Meeting, at Trinity Church School House, on THURSDAY, April 7th, 3 o'clock P. M., to transact the usual business and elect officers under the charter.
April 2

New Spring Goods.
WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,
are opening this week their usual supply of new
SPRING GOODS,
CARPETS,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.
March 26

NEW
Paper Hangings,
10,000 ROLLS
NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED,
AND
for sale at
Jas. Hammond's
March 19

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Vis-ites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerrotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.
Dec 12 F. KINDLER.

New Carpets.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO., have opened their Spring supply of Carpets, embracing eve-ry variety. Also, Paper Hangings.
March 26

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, just re-ceived at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 19 98 Thames street.

NEW GOODS—Hoop Skirts of the newest patterns, white and colored Corsets all num-bers, Kid and Thread Gloves, Bonnet Ribbons, &c., &c., at J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 19 98 Thames st.

All-wool Dutch Carpets—A few pie-ces all-wool Dutch Carpets, which have been so scarce, are just received at
March 29 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SAPONIFER or CONCENTRATED LYE. A ready Family Soap Maker, of three time the strength of common Potash, at
May 23 R. J. TAYLOR'S

Handkerchief Perfumes, a full as-sortment, at
Dec 12 R. J. TAYLOR'S

STEPHEN SWEET'S LINIMENT, J. Sweet's Liniment, T. W. Sweet's Liniment, at
Dec 19 R. J. TAYLOR'S.

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store,
Aug 10 117 Thames Street.

New Carpetings—will be received eve-ry day this week, by
March 26 LAWTON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. A. Saunders,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
Office over Hammett's Bookstore; entrance on Cotton Court, 2d door,

WOULD inform the citizens of this city and adjoining towns, that he is PERMANENTLY LOCATED at the above place, (notwithstanding the assertion of interested persons to the contrary, and continues to devote all his time and attention to his profession in all its branches, viz., treating all diseases arising from decayed teeth; extract-ing and filling the natural teeth; inserting artifi-cial teeth in the latest and most approved styles; repairing old plates, &c. Charges as reasonable as the same quality of work can be done, either in or out of the city. All work guaranteed. Ad-vice gratis.

☞ Dr. Saunders has introduced into his prac-tice the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for extracting teeth *without pain*, and for several weeks has ad-ministered it with marked success. With it he has extracted teeth in the most painful stages of ulceration without the patients experiencing the least pain.

He has just completed his arrangements for manufacturing it and keeping it constantly on hand.

This gas, properly administered, is sure and efficacious in its results—harmless as the air we breathe, no matter what may be the physical con-dition of the patient. It stimulates, soothes, and strengthens, the nervous system, instead of de-ranging and depleting it, like other anaesthesia.
Nov

CALL AT
J. M. SWAN'S,
No. 100 Thames Street,
where you can find a large stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
SLIPPERS,
of the best manufacture and at lowest cash prices.
Just received a full assortment of goods for Spring and Summer wear, consisting of
LADIES GAITERS,
BALMORALS, and
SLIPPERS.
GENTS. FINE CALF BOOTS,
CONGRESS BOOTS,
BALMORALS,
&c., &c., &c.
March 19

CHEAP PASSAGE
TO AND FROM
Great Britain
AND
IRELAND,

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S Emigration and Foreign Exchange Of-fice, 86 South street, New York. Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Tap-scott's favorite line of Liverpool Packets sail eve-ry three days.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sails every ten days. X

Parties wishing to send for their friends or re-mit money to the Old Country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to
W. K. DELANY,
Feb 6—3m Levin street, Newport, R. I.

Boots and Shoes
B. MARSH

HAS JUST RECEIVED 30 cases of Boots and Shoes suitable for the approaching sea-son, consisting of Ladies, Misses and Children's fine serge Congress and Balmoral Boots; also 1 case of Ladies Glove Calf double-sole Balmorals, flannel lined.

Gentlemen's fine French Calf Boots, sewed and pegged, made on the Plummer last, and war-ranted to fit.

Also, every other kind, too numerous to men-tion, that may be called for, so that none need fail of being suited both in price and quality, *who call at*

No. 110 Thames St.
March 5—3m

Second-Hand Articles

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale cheap, at rear 21 Thames street, Stoves and Ranges, of different sizes, in good order, Chairs, Tables, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, &c., &c.

Cash Paid for Bottles.

The highest cash price will be paid for Bottles at rear 21 Thames street, viz:
Champagne, quarts and pints,
Ale and Porter, " "
Claret and Brandy, pints and quarts.
Also, bottles bearing the names of Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, and Clarke and White's Congress Water.
The above will be sent for from any part of the city free of expense.
March 13 J. H. ATKINSON.

NOTICE.

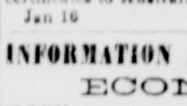
THE PARTNERSHIP now existing under the name of J. H. COZZENS & CO., will be dis-solved by limitation June 1st, 1864.
J. H. COZZENS,
J. E. SEABURY.
March 12, 1864.

N. B. The above dissolution makes it desira-ble that all persons indebted to the above firm should make immediate payment. Also, all de-mands against said firm will be paid on presenta-tion.

Business will be continued at the old stand by J. H. COZZENS.

J. E. SEABURY will open a new clothing and furnishing establishment in the store now occu-pied by T. M. Seabury, Esq., as a shoe store.
March 12 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

W. K. DELANY,
Emigration Agent,
No. 5 Levin Street, Newport, R. I.,



continues to bring persons from any part of the "Old Country" to Newport, by cel-ebrated lines of steamers and sailing ships, at the lowest possible rates. Tick-ets for sale to or from any part of England, Ire-land, Scotland, France and Germany. Passage certificates to Australia and California.
Jan 16

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC.
ECONOMY!

YOU can get your clothes cleaned or repaired, and made to look like new, at
Courlander & Melvin's,
Deblois' Block, Touro street.
N. B.—No Benzine used in cleaning.

To Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his house cor-ner of Thames and Dennison streets to let. The house contains ten rooms and is well pro-vided with pumps for water. There is a good cellar, and the house is in excellent repair.
For terms &c., apply on the premises to
March 12—tf JAMES W. CURTIS.

Walnut Wood,
for sale at
Bowen's Wharf.
Feb 6

WANTED.

$800 upon first mortgage of Real Estate, in this city. For further informa-tion apply at
March 5 THIS OFFICE.

For Sale.

The estate corner of Thames and Bridge streets.
For further particulars enquire on the premi-ses. March 5—1m

ROMAN SCARFS, of Spring styles, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 19 98 Thames street.

SPRING SHAWLS, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
March 19 98 Thames st.

Tooth Brushes, several new patterns Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, ...
Dec 19 ...

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy
FOR FEMALES.
Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated female medicine is causing extraordinary excitement among the afflicted, and proving beyond all other remedies ever before discovered. It is designed expressly for such married or single ladies, as from the very nature of their constitutions, are subject to irregularities, and will positively bring on the monthly sickness, in a few days, and relieve long, lingering cases, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. It is simple in its nature, and is purely vegetable, containing no calomel or anything injurious to the constitution, and may be taken with perfect safety at all times. ☞ It is put up in bottles, of two different strengths, with full directions how to use them, and is sold at the following

PRICES,

—Full strength, $5. Half strength, $3

N. B.—Some are cured by the weaker, while others may require the stronger preparation; the full strength is always the best. Sent by Express, in a sealed package, on receipt of the price by mail. REMEMBER—*No medicine is designed expressly for obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; and that it is guaranteed as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.* ☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased *directly of Dr. MATTISON*, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ A convenient suite of rooms for ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DIURETIC COMPOUND.

For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

THIS new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other noxious drug, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation, and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down BALSAM COPAIVA, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, with ruinous bills, and therefore stomach, your breath and clothes are filled with its vile order; throw away the disgusting mixtures, and send for a bottle of this NEW REMEDY, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long. ☞ If it is warranted to cure in one half the time of any other medicine, or *the price will be refunded*. One bottle often sufficient. Price $3—Two bottles is one case for $5. Sent by Express on receipt of the price by mail.

ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

For Secondary Syphilis, Venereal Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Loss of Hair, Old Sores, Swellings, Pains in the Bones, and all other signs of Secondary Venereal Disease.

NO remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured, and in a short time the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored. ☞ It was this remedy that cured a gentleman from the South, then occupying at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for FIVE YEARS. ☞ One bottle lasts a month. Price $10; half size $5 50.

Sent by Express in a sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of the price by mail.

NERVE INVIGORATOR.

For Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

THIS new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from unnatural causes, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, forming, in combination, the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to health, strength and happiness. One large bottle, lasts a month.—Price—$10; half size $5 50. These FOUR GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes. I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their virtues. They are all warranted as represented, *in every respect*, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express secure from observation, to all parts of the United States, *on the receipt of the price*, by mail.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

☞ Over *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars* are paid to travelling quacks annually, in New England alone, which is worse than THROWN AWAY. This comes from trusting to the false and deceptive advertisements of men calling themselves *Doctors*, who have no medical education, and whose only recommendations is what they *say for themselves*. ☞ Advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are *impostors*; and the only safe way is, to go to some regular *practising physician that you know*; or, if you prefer to consult one who makes your cases *specialty*, be sure that he is a physician, and not a *pretender*, or you will have reason to regret it. ☞ Dr. MATTISON is the only educated physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises making a specialty of private maladies; and HE GIVES UNDOUBTED TESTIMONIALS from some of the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and citizens of this and other States. Enclose one stamp for postage, and send for them, with a Pamphlet on SPECIAL DISEASES and on DISEASES OF WOMEN, sent FREE. Dr. M. is a regularly educated physician of twenty years' experience, ten of which were spent in an extensive *general practice* until declining health obliged him to relinquish that, and adopt a more *specific* treating all the various ailments and infirmities resulting from imprudence in both sexes, married or single, giving them his *whole attention*. Persons therefore having any important or difficult case in his specialty will save much time and expense by consulting Dr. M. before going elsewhere. Advice at office free,—by mail $1,00. Write your name, town, and State PLAINLY, and direct to Lock Box No. XX, Providence Post Office or to DR. MATTISON.

NO. 28 UNION ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

If you want a

HARNESS

Made or repaired,

go to

J. H. CHAPPELL

Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts,

And he will fit you out at War Prices.

POWDER,
S H O T,

AND ANYTHING connected with the Sporting and Fishing Tackle Business, can be found at 117 Thames street, at the sign of the Fish.

Blasting and Sporting Powder by the keg or at retail, at the lowest prices.

Sept 12 W. H. BLISS.

MONITOR
CLOTHES WRINGER.

THIS only perfectly self-adjusting machine in the market.

Every machine warranted to give satisfaction, for sale by

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW,

122 Thames st., agents for Newport.

July 18

Let Not Thy Table

EXCEED the fourth part of thy income; see thy provisions be solid and not far-fetched—fuller of substance than art; be wisely frugal in thy preparation, and freely cheerful in thy entertainment; too much is vanity; enough, a feast. As an economizer, buy Drake's Plantation Bitters—S. T.—1860—X.

WM. NEWTON & CO.,

Oct 3 Wholesale Agents.

"Let Me Do it all Myself,"

WAS the reply of a noted physician to a patient, who was suffering with severe Dyspepsia, and by the constant use of Drake's Plantation Bitters; S. S.—1860—X. It cured the patient of this inveterate and distressing disease.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. For sale by

WM. NEWTON & CO.,

Oct 3 wholesale and retail agents.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

March 14 231 Thames street.

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at

HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,

March 14 231 Thames street.

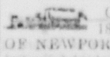
GAS PIPING

AND FITTING done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction, by

WM. H. BLISS,

March 21 116 Thames street.

TRAVEL.
NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE.
Fall Arrangement.



ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1863, the splendid steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. ALLEN, will make but one trip daily, Sundays excepted. Will leave Newport at 8 o'clock a. m., (touching at Portsmouth Grove,) arriving in Providence in time to connect with mid-day trains for

BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.

Returning, will leave Providence at 2 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of mid-day trains from Boston, Worcester, &c.

FARES:

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	50c.
" " Boston,	$2,00.
" " Worcester,	$2,00.

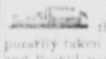
Children over 4 years and under 12 half price.

Oct 17

NOTICE.

STEAMER

MONTPELIER.



After Saturday, Dec. 5th, 1863, the steamer Montpelier will be temporarily taken from the route between Newport and Providence for alterations and improvements, preparatory to a resumption of her trips, of which time due notice will be given to the public.

Dec 5

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY,

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.,

CONTINUE to insure, in the First Class, farm buildings and other buildings in the country not more hazardous, stock, hay, grain, &c., contained therein; also household furniture, wearing apparel, piano fortes, &c., in good well located dwelling houses.

Farmers and others having such property, will find it to their interest to insure in this class, being the only company in this State, that take this class of property exclusively. This class has never made an assessment, but has accumulated a handsome surplus.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, President.
T. A. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
OLIVER POTTER, Agent for Newport.
East Greenwich, Feb 6, 1864—1y

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO
Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested on Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place *and 50 Wall Street.*

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally; against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Josiah W. Baker, Pres
J. J. Soaring, Surveyor, John Bodine, Vice Pres
SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport,

Dec 31—1y. Office No. 93 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INCORPORATED, JUNE 1831.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

R. R. Stafford, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry J. Smith, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*

WALKER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to

GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.

EDUCATION.

SCHOLFIELD'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

NO. 81 WESTMINSTER STREET, Providence, R. I.,

Founded by A. G. S., A. D. 1846.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES, LANGUAGES, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and

Mechanical Drawing.

Instruction on no the class system. Each student receives special instruction.

It is believed that this is the only Commercial School in this country where Book-keeping is taught without the use of text books. This course is pursued in order that the instructions may be most thorough and practical.

Surveying and Civil Engineering taught in the field by a practical Engineer.

For particulars send for a Circular. Address,

A. G. SCHOLFIELD,

Aug 22—tf. Providence, R. I.

COAL & WOOD.
Everybody Uses THE BURNSIDE COAL,

FOR SALE AT

Williams',

Feb 6 **172 *Thames st.***

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals. Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J SWINBURNE,

July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St

COAL & WOOD,

at the lowest cash prices,

JOSEPH BRADFORD,

May 16 Opposite Post Office.

NEW GOODS.

AT

Heath & Westcott's

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Watches, solid Gold Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated and Fancy Goods, just received and now ready for inspection, at

85 Thames st.

Dec 12

CAUTION

TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, Suppression, and other menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedy relief guaranteed in a very few days. So invariably certain is the new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

During add accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 a.m., to 9 p.m.

Boston, August 1, 1863.—1y

FLOUR

JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at Lawton's 32 Bridge St., that he is selling at reduced prices. B. I. LAWTON.

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL

17 & 19 *Broad st. and 1 Spring st*

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets.)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA.

New crop Oolong, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to the lowest.

COFFEES.

Old Government Java, Prime Rio, Roasted, Ground, Mocha, Java and Mocha, Imperial, Jamaica, Ground, Arabian Mocha and Java, Extra fine Java, Ground, Extra fine Mocha, Ground, Old Government Java, Ground, Superior Rio, Ground, Superior Mocha and Java, Ground, Superior Java and Mocha